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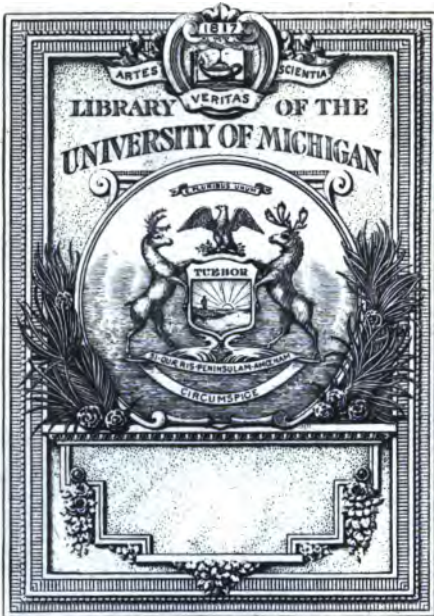
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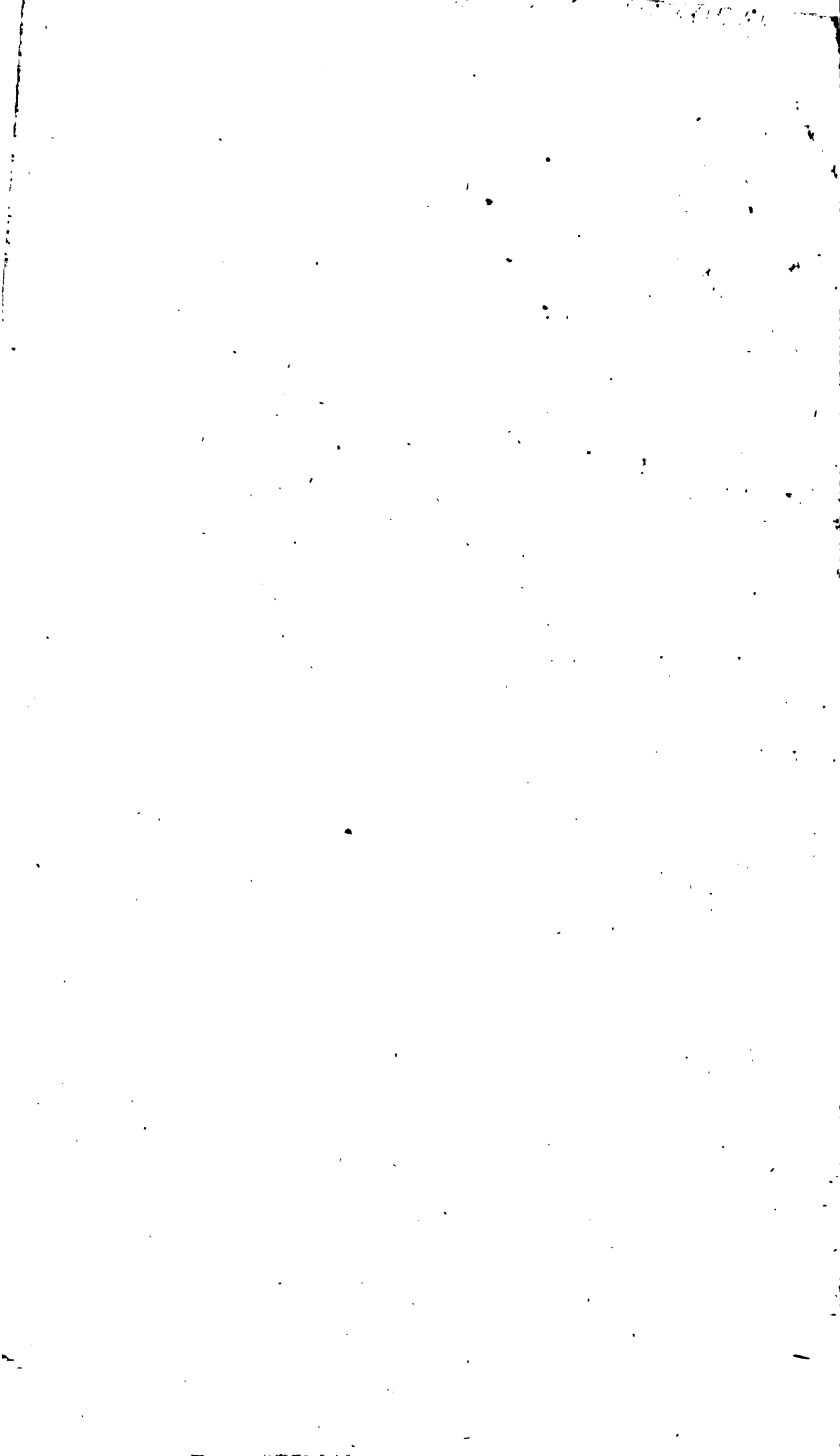
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M. MISSON'S
MEMOIRS
AND
OBSERVATIONS
IN HIS
TRAVELS
OVER
ENGLAND.

With some Account of
SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Henri Misson

Dispos'd in Alphabetical Order.

Written originally in French, and translated by
Mr. OZELL.

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T O

WILLIAM BATEMAN, *Esq;*



N English Gentleman, just return'd from making his Observations in Foreign Countries, may not be averie to see the Observations made by a Foreign Gentleman in England; especially when, as in these Memoirs,

A 2

Com-

Comparifons are occasionally made between the Customs and Manners of the one and the other : For this Reason, Sir, as alfo becaufe I had the Permilfion of your Father for the like Liberty, (had he liv'd) I presume to lay before YOU, his worthy Heir and Succellor, *the Senfe of a judicious and ingenious Frenchman, concerning our Englifh Ufages, Fafhions, and Laws ; together with Minutes of what He thought moft worthy of Remark, both in our Religion and Politicks ; as alfo His Account of our natural Curiofities, and a multitude of Historical Facts.* The whole illuftrated with Notes, partly the Authors, partly my own.

THE free Manner in which he fpeaks of the *Englifh* Politicks and Practices, can difpleafe but two Sorts of People ; fuch as are difpleas'd with the REVOLUTION, and fuch as don't confider how apt we our felves are,

English
Blackwell
6-3-46
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{ iii }

are, both in Speaking and Writing, to
ridicule the *French*.

WHENEVER our Author mentions Things of Fact, he does it with wonderful Exactness and Knowledge of the Truth. As for such Things as are purely Speculative, he represents them according to his own Ideas and Notions of 'em: Others may perhaps conceive the same Things in a different Light, according to the Diversity of Minds and Passions. *The reading such a Book must give the same Sort of Pleasure, as the being told what People say of us behind our Backs.* These were the very Words of your late excellent Father, when I hinted to him, the Matter and Manner of these Memoirs; which (by the Way) are become so scarce, as hardly to be procur'd, upon any Terms, in the Original.

A 6-20-46

EVERY Body knows, that as Sir JAMES BATEMAN had a good Title to the rich Man's Distemper, so he had his full Share of it ; but every Body does not know, that in those frequent and painful Recesses occasion'd by the *Gout*, he would spend five or six Hours together upon some good *English* Historian ; which, by diverting his Mind, afforded him more Relief than was in the Power of Art to give. I learnt this from himself ; as likewise, that his Memory growing every Day less retentive, he was more delighted with Memoirs and short Minutes, wherein there was an agreeable Variety of Facts and Remarks, than with a long Discourse chain'd together according to the Rules of History : For this Reason, I suppose it was, he had read my Lord *Clarendon* over ten Times ; his Work being rather Memoirs for a History, than a History itself.

BUT

BUT to pass from the Father to what concerns his Son ; since 'tis no unpleasant Thing *to be told what's said of us behind our Backs*, especially if it be to one's Advantage, you will bear with me, *Sir*, while I impart to you a Sort of Dialogue between *Sir James* and your humble Servant ; of which Dialogue *Sir James's* eldest Son was partly the Subject : And tho' 'tis, perhaps, true, that a casual Discourse, ev'n between two Philosophers, will never bear reading ; yet that Consideration shall not withhold me from conveying to the Publick the Substance of a private Conversation I had with *Sir JAMES BATEMAN*, so proud am I that the World should know I was acquainted with so considerable a Personage.

THE last Time I had the Honour to be with Sir *James*, (about ten Weeks ago) after shewing me his magnificent House in *Sobo*, and several Plans and Schemes of *his own Drawing*, in order to the Completion of it, we fell into Discourse about the Times. In speaking of the Affairs of *Spain*, your Father, who had been more than once there, and was Master of the Language, was pleas'd to entertain me with the best Account of that Country and its Inhabitants, their Genius, Trade, Religion, Humour, &c. that ever I met with either in Books or Conversation. One Thing I remember, in particular, he took Notice of, concerning the ancient Nobility of *Spain*, namely, that by the old Laws of *Spain*, the *Rich Men* (*ricos hombres*) of that Kingdom were (of course) *Noblemen*, without the Formality of a Patent from the King that is to say, they were as our Earls
 Vicounts

Vicounts, and Barons, according to the Value of their Income. Thought I to my self, according to that Law, which was no foolish one, a Title superior to any he had nam'd would have belong'd to the Possessor of an Estate like Sir James Bateman's,

At last he was pleas'd to descend into his Domestick Affairs. Going to speak of the Virtues of his deceas'd Lady, he could proceed no farther than just to say she dy'd in the 33d Year of her Age. After a short Pause, he ask'd me, not without some secret Pleasure, *Whether I had ever seen his eldest Son.* I reply'd, *I believ'd I had, at one of the publick Feasts in the City, but was not sure.* Well, says Sir James, *it will not be long e'er he returns from travelling,* (I think he said you were then at Paris, in your Way Home) I told him, *I had heard that his Son was a complete Gentleman, ev'n without being*

ing Vicious. He thank'd God, You had no loose Inclinations; You neither Gam'd, nor Drank, nor Swore, nor this, nor that, nor t'other----- But----- (shaking his Head) You was very lavish in Equipage and fine Cloaths, and made a better Figure than some of the foreign Princes thro' whose Dominions You pass'd; besides expending immense Sums in collecting, or rather ingrossing every Thing that was Curious in Painting, Statuary, &c. I argu'd, that That shew'd not only a polite Taste, but a Greatness of Soul, equal to the Fortune You was in Prospect of, and to the Indulgence of so good a Father; who, as I had heard, gave you free Leave to spend what Money You pleas'd. Your Father reply'd, That was true; but yet, harping upon the same String, you cost him God knows how much more in Your Travels than He did His Father in his. I said, there was a Difference between His Father and Yours. Besides, Sir, said I, your Son was but doing

ing that Abroad which You your self was doing here at Home; for not to mention the finishing and adorning this Palace, which, tho' begun by the Duke of Monmouth, was pre-ordain'd for the Mansion of Sir James Bateman; nor to mention the costly Embellishments of Sir James Bateman's other noble Houses; the Dignity of the chief Magistrate of the chief City of Europe, was never so splendidly maintain'd by any Lord-Mayor before.

THE World knows this to be no Flattery: JANUA PATET, COR MAGIS, might justly have been inscrib'd on the Gates of Sir JAMES BATEMAN's House:

BUT to return to our Conversation: Sir, says I, bluntly, I suppose you are casting about for some great Lord's Daughter to match your Son to, now he's coming Home: Says he, No; he shall chuse for himself; I'll
not

not direct his Inclinations. Folks marry
 for themselves, not for others. Where-
 ever my Son takes a Liking, he shall
 be sure of my Concurrence, and I defy
 him to marry without my Consent ;
 Adding, ----- Neither Riches nor Ho-
 nour are essential to Happiness ; the
 former he shall not want, whether he
 marries or not ; for I will settle ten
 thousand Pounds a Year upon him
 the Moment he comes to Town : The
 latter is too dear a Purchase, if it must
 cost a Man his Quiet. Ladies of high
 Extraction have not always the rightest
 Notions of Conjugal Society. After this
 and more to the Purpose of your
 Marriage, he concluded with say-
 ing, A good Portion, however, makes
 a GOOD Woman ne'er the worse.
 And, accordingly, Sir, may such a
 one be your Lot & your Father
 leaving no Room for wishing you any
 Thing else to crown your Happi-
 ness. As He lives, again in You,
 may

may You do the same in your Offspring; and may they be at Hand, as opportune as you was, to close Your Eyes, and (as the Poets phrase it) gather up Your Ashes, after You have reach'd a far more advanc'd Age than His, and unmolested with those acute Pains, which, considering how frequently and irremediably they return'd, it had been Cruelty to have with'd his Continuance longer in this Life: He is gone to possess a Better.

THE Loss of him is a Publick Loss: He spar'd no Labour to advance his Country's Interest, as well as that of his own Family: For this, he went thro' Heats and Colds, the Source (as he himself told me) of his afflicting Pains: In others, the Want of Exercise, in him too much, begat the Gout. No Man was more indefatigable; witness the Share he had

had

had (all King *William's* Time) in planning and negotiating at Home and Abroad the Publick Money-Schemes; witness (in Queen *Anne's* Time) his forming the *South-Sea* Project, and since bringing it to that Perfection, that, contrary even to the Expectation of its most sanguine Well-wishers, the Proprietors are going to be gratify'd with a Dividend, upon a Capital of little less than ten Millions Sterling, notwithstanding the Grievances and Disadvantages they have labour'd under on the Part of *Spain*; and which, a few Days before his Death, Sir *James* caus'd to be drawn up in so masterly a Manner, as shews him to have been superior in Genius as he was in Post, second to the King; to credit whose Government, He, by some thousands of Pounds, out-bid all other Offers for a late forfeited Estate. Tho' the Deeds pass'd in another Name, the Purchase-Money was his, as he himself

self was pleas'd to tell me, in the
Course of our Conversation, which
lasted a whole Afternoon; and of
which I omit many other Particulars,
that I may have Room to subscribe
my self,

S I R,

Your most humble,

most obedient, and

most faithful Servant,

17 Decemb.
1718.

JOHN OZELL.

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M I S S O N ' s
M E M O I R S
A N D
O B S E R V A T I O N S

I N

*His Travels over England : With some
Account of Scotland and Ireland.
Dispos'd in Alphabetical Order.*

ANIMALS.]



Don't think there's
any kind of Creature
in *England* which we
have not in *France*;

whereas in our *Alps* and *Pyrenean* Moun-
tains there are * some which are not,
as I know of, to be found in *England*.
The *Englisb* Mutton, in my Opinion, is

B

not

* *Vis.* Bears, Shammy-Goats, Roe-Bucks, Marmotes, or Moun-
tain-Rats, &c.

not so good as ours in † *France*; it has quite another Taste. This I was sensible of the Moment I came to *London*. The *English* Beef is reported to excel that of all other Countries in the World; let them be Judges who have a nicer Palate than I pretend to have. Their Poultry is indeed tender, and, in my Opinion, excellent; yet I know a great many *French* People that think it is something insipid, in Comparison of the exquisite Relish of ours. Their Horses have abundance of Mettle as well as their Masters, and are extremely swift-footed. Either Negligence, or some other Reason, to me unknown, makes them breed no Mules in *England*, at least I met with none in all the Counties I travell'd thro'. Formerly they had, but very few Asses, but of late the Species has multiply'd exceedingly.

APPRENTICES.] In foreign Countries they have a Notion, that in *England* even the greatest Lords put their Sons 'Prentices to Merchants and Tradesmen. In Times past it was much more the Practice than now: Besides, there's a Distinction to be observ'd, as of Lords, so of Lords Sons. There are Lords and Lords, and Lords Sons and Lords Sons. A Baron's a Lord as much as a Duke, tho' in other Respects

† This may be true of the Mutton of *Languedoc* and *Provence*, where the Sheep feed mostly on Thyme, and other sweet Herbs.

Respects there's a wide Space between the Dignity of a Baron and the Dignity of a Duke. The Difference is likewise great between the eldest Brother and the younger; the former not only succeeds to the Honour, but carries all the real and most of the personal Estate. It is therefore *one* Thing to say, that a Lord has happen'd to put his younger Son to a Trade, and *another* Thing to say, it is customary in *England* for Lords to put their Children out to Trades.

All 'Prenticeships, of whatever Trade, in *London*, hold for seven Years, or are suppos'd so to do. An Apprentice is a Sort of a Slave; he wears neither Hat nor Cap in his Master's * Presence; he can't marry, nor have any Dealings on his own Account. All he earns is his Masters.

ARCHBISHOPS.] Heretofore there were three Archbishopricks in *England*; *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*: The Saxons transferr'd the Archiepiscopal See of *London* to *Canterbury*; that of *Caerleon* was transferr'd to *St. David's*, which was afterwards suppress'd: So that at present there's none but *Canterbury* and *York*.

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The

* Unless he is in the last Year of his Time; and he is very careful to let People know it. Thus I remember a 'Prentice of *Jacob Tonson's* (*S-g-r* by Name) being call'd to the Coach-side of one of his Customers, after he was got half Way into the Street, ran immediately back again to clap on his Hat, to show his Prerogative.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* had once the Title of Patriarch, and Metropolitan of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and all the adjacent Islands; nay, he was styl'd, *Alterius Orbis Papa, & Orbis Britannici Pontifex*; and in the Acts which he dispatch'd, he dated, *Anno Pontificatus nostri, &c.* At present he writes himself *Primate of all England*; whereas he of *York* is styl'd only *Primate of England*. In Times of Popery they were both *Legati nati*. They have the Compellation of *Grace*, (which is the Term of Honour used in addressing a Duke) and *Most Reverend Father in God*. The Archbishops may convoke Provincial Synods.

ARCHDEACONS.] There are threescore in *England*. Their Business is to visit from Time to Time their respective Churches, and to take Information of Abuses and Disorders of the Priests or Curates in their Ministry, and advise the Bishop thereof.

ARMS OF ENGLAND.] The Arms of *England* are *Gules*, three Leopards, *Or*, one over the other, armed and langued *Azure*. The King quarters in the first Quarter the Arms of *France and England*; in the second, those of *Scotland*, which bears, *Or*, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*, surrounded by a double *Tressure* of the same, flower-de-luc'd and counter-flower-de-luc'd; in the third, those of *Ireland*, which are *Azure*, a Harp *Or*, string'd

string'd *Argent*. The Arms of *Nassau* over the whole, * which are *Azure* strewed with *Billetes Or*, a *Lyon rampant* of the same, arm'd and langued *Gules*. I have read in several *English* Authors, that before their King *Henry II.* the Arms of *England* were only two *Leopards*, which were the Arms of *William the Conqueror*, Duke of *Normandy*; that the *Saxon* Kings bore *Azure*, a *Cross † Sinople*, accompany'd with 4 *Mailles Or*, and that the *Danish* Kings bore *Or*, strewed with *Hearts, Gules*, carrying three *Lyons Passant Gardant Azure*. All this requires an Examination, which I shall not enter into now. When I ask'd why the Arms of *France* possess'd the Place of Honour in the Escotcheon of *England*, I was told, 1. Because *France* is a larger Kingdom than *England*; and 2. Because the Arms of *France* had ever been those of a Kingdom, whereas those of *England* were originally the Arms but of a Dutchy. If you are satisfy'd with these Answers, I am easy. Of late I observe the *French Flower-de-Lys* are sometimes put in the last Quarter.

The Arms of the City of *London* are, *Argent*, a *Cross Gules*, with a *Sword* of
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* Note, These Travels were written in the late *K. William's* Time; which is necessary to be remember'd in many Parts of this Work.

† *Sinople* upon *Azure*; an Error on one Hand, and a Fable on the other.

the same. Some say this is the Sword of *St. Paul*, and others, that 'tis the Sword of a Lord-Mayor of *London*, nam'd *William Wallworth*, who kill'd the Rebel *Wat Tyler*, Anno 1381, in the Presence and Defence of *Richard* the Second.

The Arms of the Academy of Sciences (better known by the Name of the Royal Society) are *Argent*, with an Eagle for its Crest, and two Spaniels (with Crowns for Collars) for its Supporters. The Device is, * *Nullius in verba*. King *Charles II.* granted them these Arms, with divers Privileges, Anno 1663, which is the true Time of their Establishment.

† *ARMS OR SCUTCHEONS.*] There are many *English* Gentlemen of *French* Extraction, who bear the same Name and Arms as the Families from which they issue, whose Descendants are in *France*. All of these that I know of, which is no small Number, say, that their Ancestors came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*. The *English*, and, if I am not mistaken, the rest of the *European* Nations, have in general the same Laws in Heraldry as we have; but they vary from us in some Particulars in their Practice: For Instance, their Widows bear their Escutcheons Lozenge-wise, like Maidens in *France*,
and

* See Royal Society.

† See Nobility.

and do not surround it with our *Cordelieres*. The *English* Dukes do not enclose theirs in a Mantle fac'd with Ermine, as our Princes, Dukes, and Peers constantly do: And this || Mantle here is arbitrarily assum'd by any Gentleman that has a Mind to it. It is painted with a Cypher commonly upon Hackney-Coaches. Some of the Coronets of the *English* Lords differ from ours, The Coronets of the *English* Viscounts is a Circle adorn'd with Pearls, without any fix'd Number, like that of our Counts in *France*; whereas our Viscounts have * 12 Pearls by three and three, set in four Heaps. The Coronets of the *English* Earls have Pearls rais'd upon high Points, or little Pyramids, with a very low Leaf, like a Parsley-Leaf, running between them. Our Barons have a Cap surrounded by a String of Pearls, and the † Coronet of the *English* Barons is a Circle adorn'd with six Pearls. The Bishops sometimes put the Mitre and Crozier in their Coats of Arms; but they have neither the Hat nor the Tassels pendant of our *French* Bishops. The younger Sons in *England* do not alter their Coats by the same *Brisures* as we do; they have only

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the

|| Its Ermine is not spotted with Black, which is a Thing to be observ'd, as I shall remark elsewhere.

* I have also seen 4 large Pearls rais'd, and 4 little ones between them.

† Their Coronet was given them by K. Charles II.

the Label like us for the first and noblest of those *Brisures*; the others are the Half-moon, the Star, the Marlet, the Wheel or Ring, and the Flower-de-Lys. These are the Pieces wherewith the Children of the eldest Branch break the Escotcheon. If there is a second Branch, the Head of that Branch breaks with the Half-moon, (which is the second Piece) and charges that Half-moon with the Label: His eldest Son breaks with the same Half-moon, charg'd with another Half-moon; the second, with the Half-Moon charg'd with a Star, which is the third Piece; the third, with the Half-Moon charg'd with a Marlet, which is the fourth Piece, &c. If there is a third Branch, it all breaks with the Star; one charg'd with the Label, another with the Half-moon, another with the Star, &c. The fourth Branch too breaks the whole Marlet; the first charg'd also with the Label, the second with the Crescent, the third with the Star, the fourth the Marlet, the fifth with the Ring, and the sixth with the Flower-de-Lys; and so of the other Branches, to the Number of six. If there were more, I know not what Distinction they wou'd use. You know that in *France* the principal Officers of the Royal House, and those that possess the chief Military Employments, adorn their Coat with certain

Marks

Marks that denote their Offices. Thus the Great Chamberlain, for Example, adorns his Coat with two Keys cross'd in *Saltier*, the Rings of which determine in Royal Crowns; the Marshals of *France* with two Battoons, strew'd with Flower-de-Lys; the Admiral, with two Anchors, *Or.* The Master of the Horse supports his Coat with two Swords in the Scabbards, which with the Belts, are *strewed with France*. The Constable formerly supported his with two Hands, arm'd with a naked Sword lifted up. The Master of the Ordinance puts two Cannons under his Coat, &c. In *England* this Practice is not known: Several of the Great Officers have Marks of Distinction, but those Marks do not appear in their Coats. The High-Steward, who is created only upon certain Occasions, and for a very short Time, (this Office being now suppress'd) bears a white Wand, and sits under a Canopy when he pronounces Sentence upon a Peer of the Kingdom convicted of some great Crime. The Golden Mace, and the Seals embroider'd in Gold, are carry'd before the Chancellor, or the Keeper of the Great Seal. The High-Treasurer, the Lord-Steward of the King's Household, and the Chamberlain of the said Household, bear long small white Staves as well as the High-Steward; whereas those of the Treasurer and Comptroller of

of the King's Household, are shorter and somewhat thicker. The Earl-Marshal bears a black Staff, tipped at both Ends with Silver. See *High-Steward, Treasurer, Chamberlain, &c.* [You must take care not to confound the High-Treasurer, Great-Chamberlain, &c. with the Treasurer, Chamberlain of the King's Household, &c.

ASSOCIATION.] After the happy Discovery of the Assassination Plot, both Houses of Parliament, all the Counties of the Kingdom, all the Boroughs, all the Societies, unanimously sign'd a general Association to defend or avenge King *William*, as is well known to every Body. The Association of the County of *Suffolk* had 70,000 Hands to't; not above 170 refusing to sign it. 'Twas presented to the King the 26th of *May*, 1696. The Ribband-Weavers of *London*, who upon the King's coming had put these Words on their Ribbands, *No Popery, no Slavery*, did upon this Occasion also shew their Loyalty, by the like Instances in the Way of their Trade. When the Traytots *Friend* and *Parkins* were going to *Tyburn* to be hang'd, the Horses that drew the Sledge were dress'd out with these Association Ribbons; whereupon *Parkins* desir'd the Executioner to take away those disagreeable Accoutrements; but was answer'd, all he could do to gratify him, was to carry him with his Back to the
Horses

Horses, that he might not have the Mortification to see 'em.

BALLS.] The late King and Queen were used to give a Ball at *Whiteball* up on their Birth-Day; and on that Day not only the Courtiers, but most People of Fashion in Town, and even in the Country, had new Cloaths; it must be confess'd that neither Balls, nor any other Diversions of that Nature, are kept up in *England* with that Gayety and Show which always accompany them at the Court of *France*; but the most turbulent and most tumultuous Pleasures are not always the sweetest.

BARGES.] They give this Name in *England* to a Sort of Pleasure-Boat, at one End of which is a little Room handsomely painted and cover'd, with a Table in the Middle, and Benches round it; and at the other End, Seats for 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, or 40 Rowers. There are very few Persons of Great Quality but what have their *Barges*, tho' they do not frequently make Use of them. Their Watermen wear a Jacket of the same Colour they give for their Livery, with a pretty large Silver Badge upon their Arm, with the Nobleman's Coat of Arms emboss'd in it. These Watermen have some Privileges, as belonging to Peers; but they have no Wages, and are not domestick Servants; They live in their own Houses with

with their Families, and earn their Livelihood as they can. The * Lord Mayor of London, and the several Companies, have also their Barges, and are carry'd in them upon certain solemn Occasions.

[*BARONS.*] All the Peers of England, † Dukes, Marquesses, and the rest, are Barons, and have their Seat in the House of Lords only in that Quality. The King, who is the Fountain and sole Distributor of these Honours, makes them Barons, and consequently Peers, either by a Letter summoning them to sit in the House of Lords, or by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, which is the Method most practis'd. Formerly the Burgeses of the City of London were call'd Barons, and had certain Privileges, as the Burgeses of the Towns call'd *Cinque Ports* have at present.

[*BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.*] The Town and Port of *Hastings*, with the Towns of *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, and *New Romney*, and the four other Ports of *Hyth*, *Dover*, *Sandwich*, and *Seaford*, are call'd the *Cinque Ports*. The Burgeses of these Towns, by a particular Privilege granted to their Predecessors, in Reward of their good Services done at Sea, are call'd by the Title of Barons; but these Barons are not Peers of England. Their Privileges

* See Lord-Mayer.

† See Nobility.

leges are, to send two from among them for each of the eight Towns above-mention'd into the House of Commons, and sixteen the like Deputies to London, on the Day of the Coronation to carry the King's Canopy in the Procession. On that Day too they have the Honour to dine in the King's Presence, in the same Hall, and at the same Time.

BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.] The four Judges of the Court of *Exchequer* are also call'd Barons, tho' they are no more Peers than the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*; 'tis a mere Title and nothing else. The first of these four Judges is call'd Lord Chief Baron. These with the eight Judges of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, make up the Number of the twelve Judges of the Kingdom. Their Quality or Name of Baron is not properly a Title of Honour, but rather the Name of their Office. Thus, for Instance, Sir *Nicholas Leobmere* is sometimes call'd Baron *Leobmere*, as we say Counsellor such a one, President, Secretary such a one.

As to the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, they are never call'd Baron such a one, but only Barons of the *Cinque Ports*. The thirty two Deputies that bore up the two Canopies of King *James II.* and his Queen, had the Rank of Barons in the Order for regulating that Ceremony. Each of these Barons in his own House

is

is no more than Mr. such a one, if he be a plain Gentleman, and not knighted. There is a thirteenth Judge, who has a particular Office, and is call'd *Cursitor Baron*.

BATH.] (*Bathonia, Aquæ Solis, Aquæ Calidæ.*) This Town takes its Name from the Baths for which it is famous. Several in *Switzerland* and *Germany* are call'd *Baden* for the same Reason. In Winter *Bath* makes a very melancholy Appearance; but during the Months of *May, June, July, and August*, there is a Course of genteel Company, that peoples, enriches, and adorns it; at that Time Provisions and Lodgings grow dear. Thousands go thither to pass away a few Weeks, without heeding either the Baths or the Waters, but only to divert themselves with good Company. They have Musick, Gaming, Publick Walks, Balls, and a little Fair every Day. *Bath* * is in the County of *Somerset*. The Town is very small, at most but 4 or 500 common Paces long, and 300 broad. The Cathedral is handsome enough, and very lightsome. The Count *de Roye* is bury'd there, with this Epitaph:

*Fredericus de Roye de la Rochefoucault, Comes
De Roye, de Rouci, & Liffort,
Nobilis*

* See Tunbridge.

*Nobilis Ordinis Elephantini Eques,
 Natalibus, Opibus, Gloria Militari,
 Et quod majus est,
 Fide erga Religionem inclytus.
 Decessit die 9. Junii, Anno 1690.
 Etatis 57.*

Fides erga Religionem is a Language I never heard before. In a Nitch they show you the Statue of the King who, according to Tradition, was the first Discoverer of these Baths, with the following Inscription on one Side of it; *Ladud, Son to Ladbudibrus, the eight King of Britaign from Brute, a great Philosopher and Mathematician, bred at Athens, and recorded the first Discoverer and Founder of this Bath, eight hundred sixty and three Years before Christ; that is, 1545 from this present Year, Anno Dni. M.DC.XCII.*

The City of *Bath* is upon the River *Avon*, in a little Plain, enclos'd quite round with pretty high Mountains; it is united into one Bishoprick with the Town of * *Wells*.

BEAUX.] It must be own'd there are more *Gascoons* in *Gascony* than in any other Part of the World; but then it must also be own'd, there are of them every where. The same may be said of those smart Fellows; or *He-Coquets*, who are
 not

* *Belgæ, Theorodunum.*

not rare in any Part of *France*, and who abound at *Paris*. *England* also has a competent Share of these Animals, and the City of *London* particularly is thoroughly stock'd with 'em. These Gentlemen in *English* are call'd *Fops* and *Beaux*. The Play-houses, Chocolate-houses, and *Park* in Spring, perfectly swarm with them: Their whole Business is to hunt after new Fashions. They are Creatures compound-ed of a Perriwig and a Coat laden with Powder as white as a Miller's, a Face besmear'd with Snuff, and a few affected *Airs*; they are exactly like *Moliere's* *Marqueses*, and want nothing but that Title, which they would infallibly assume in any other Country but *England*. *

*Sint procul à nobis Juvenes, ut Fœmina, comiti.
Fine coli modico forma virilis amat.*

Ovid.

A Beau is so much the more remarkable in *England*, because, generally speaking, the *English*-Men dress in a plain uniform Manner.

BEDLAM, or *BETHLEM*.] An ancient Hospital, rebuilt at the Charge of the City of *London*, Anno 1675. † This Edifice cost 18000 *l*. Sterling, which amounts to near 240,000 *Livres*. It is well situated, and has in Front several very spacious

* See Nobility.

† Between April 75 and July 76 inclusive.

cious and agreeable Walks. All the Mad Folks of *London* are not in this Hospital.

BEER.] There are a hundred and a hundred Sorts of Beer made in *England*, and some not bad: Art has well supply'd Nature in this Particular. Be that as 'twill, Beer is Art, and Wine is Nature; I'm for Nature against the World.

BENEFIT OF THE CLERGY.] About 600 Years ago, in the Reign of *William the Second*, the People of *England* were so strangely ignorant, that the very Priests cou'd hardly read. The King, in order to bring the People out of such a State of Darknefs, made a Law, that in certain Cases (as Man-Slaughter, Theft, (for the first Time) not exceeding the Sum of 5 *l.* Sterling, and committed, without Burglary, or putting the Person robb'd into bodily Fear, Polygamy, &c.) the Convict might save his Life, and escape with no other Punishment but burning in the Hand, if he were so great a Scholar as to be able to read; and tho' at present there is hardly the meanest Peasant in *England* but what can read, yet the Law is still in Force. They say to the Criminal, *Thou N, who art convicted of having committed such and such a Crime, what hast thou to demand in Favour of thy self, to hinder Sentence of Death being pass'd upon thee?* The Criminal answers, *I demand the Benefit of the Clergy.* His Demand is grant-

ed, and the Ordinary of *Newgate* gives him a Book, printed in the old † *Gothic* Letter, in which the Criminal reads a few Words. Then the Lord-Mayor, or one of the Judges, asks the Ordinary *Legitne vel non?* And the Ordinary answers, *Legit ut Clericus.* However, when the Criminal has a Right to demand the *Benefit of the Clergy*, they seldom give themselves the Trouble to examine whether they can read or no; be he the greatest Scholar in the World, or the greatest Blockhead, 'tis all a Case, so he gives but a little *Spill* of Money to the Ordinary, who tells him in a low Voice (which the whole Court may hear) three or four Words, which he pronounces, and there's an End of the Matter. 'Tis always taken for granted that a Peer can read, and he is never burnt in the Hand when he claims the *Benefit of the Clergy.*

* *BARWICK*, or *BERWICK*.] This Town is situated upon the Point of a Cape, at the Mouth of the River *Tweed*, and is tolerably large and handsome. Tho' the *English* have plac'd it in the County of *Northumberland* ever since they conquer'd it, yet it is really in *Scotland*, and was formerly the principal Key of that Kingdom. Before the Union || it was the

† The same Character that Acts of Parliament and Proclamations are printed in.

* *Borcovicum*, *Bremenium*, *Bervicium*, *Barvicum*, *Teufis*.

|| He means the Union of the two Crowns, by *Ja. 6* of *Scotland's* Accession to that of *England*.

the perpetual Object of the Jealousy of the two Nations, and accordingly was frequently taken and retaken by each of them. In Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Declarations, &c. which contain any Decree to be observ'd throughtout all *England*, the Town of *Berwick* is particularly nam'd, † to the End that no Body may pretend Ignorance of it's being comprehended therein. This Practice was much more necessary before the Union than it is now. *Henry II.* built the Castle of *Berwick*, but the best Part of its Fortifications were made by *Queen Elizabeth*.

BISHOPS.] There are in *England* two Archbishops and four and twenty Bishops. The Bishop of the Isle of *Man*, is not to be put upon the same || Foot with the rest, because not holding immediately of the King, he is not a Peer of the Kingdom. The Bishops have the Rank of Barons, and take Precedence of them; so that the Bishop of *London*; as first Bishop, is also the first Baron in the Kingdom. The Canon Law does not allow the Bishops to give their Votes in the House of Lords upon an Affair wherein Life and Death, or the Mutilation of some Member, is depending

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† The Principality of *Wales* is also mention'd for the same Reason.

‡ He holds of the Earl of *Derby*; Lord and King of the Isle of *Man*.

pending, upon a certain * ridiculous Maxim, *That the Church loves not Blood*; yet they debate and judge indirectly, as in the Case of *Sir William Fenwick*; the Question was, whether the Testimony brought against him was sufficient, or not; so that to decide that this Testimony was sufficient, was in Effect a Condemnation of *Fenwick*: Now the Bishops gave their Opinions as well as the rest, and were almost to a Man for the Validity of the Testimony, which took away *Fenwick's* Life. When the Devil was let loose in *England* against the poor Protestants, and it was thought a Piece of Sport to burn 'em, the sole Declaration of a Bishop, that such a one, or such a one, was a Heretick, was a sufficient Proof against them; and upon this they were sent to the Flames. This impertinent and hellish Law * is abolish'd. The Bishops have divers Privileges, of which I shall not enter into a particular Detail. The Bishop of *Durham*, Earl and Prince Palatine of *Durham*, Earl of *Sadberg*, &c. always takes Place immediately after the Bishop of *London*, and next to him is the Bishop of *Winchester*; the other 21 take Place according to the Time of their having been Bishops.

BOATS.]

* *Ecclesia non amat sanguinem.* Why shou'd it not love to do what is just? This Maxim has somewhat of a fine Appearance with it, but at the Bottom is utterly false: Besides, it is possible to shed Blood without loving to do it.

* *De Hæretico comburendo.*

BOATS.] The little Boats upon the *Thames*, which are only for carrying of Persons, are light and pretty; some are row'd but by one Man, others by two; the former are call'd *Scullers*, and the latter *Oars*. They are reckon'd at several Thousands; but tho' there are indeed a great many, I believe the Number is exaggerated. The City of *London* being very long, it is a great Conveniency to be able sometimes to make Use of this Way of Carriage. You sit at your Ease upon Cushions, and have a Board to lean against; but generally they have no Covering, unless a Cloth which the Watermen set up immediately, in case of Need, over a few Hoops; and sometimes you are wet to the Skin for all this. It is easy to conceive that the *Oars* go faster than the *Sculls*, and accordingly their Pay is double. You never have any Disputes with them; for you can go to no Part either of *London*, or the Country above or below it, but the Rate is fix'd by Authority; every Thing is regulated and printed; The same is done with respect to *Hackney-Coaches*, and *Carts*. for the Carriage of Goods.

BRIDEWELL.] This Palace was built by * *Henry VIII.* and given in a little Time afterward, by his Son *Edward VI.* to serve

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for

* In this Palace *K. Henry* receiv'd and treated magnificently *Charles V.* Anno 1522.

For a House of Correction, somewhat like the *Raspbuys* and *Spinbuys* in *Holland*. They send to *Bridewell* the scandalous People of both Sexes, that is to say, such beggarly ones as they dare send thither. This House is fitter for an Hospital than a King's Palace.

BRIDGE.] (of *London*) *London-Bridge* (for it has but one) was begun under *Henry II.* in the Year 1176, and finish'd in the Reign of *John*, 1209. Since that Time it has been frequently burnt, destroy'd by Ice, and as often repair'd. A Priest nam'd *Peter de Colechurch* was the chief Founder of it, and not an Archbishop, as some have believ'd. The King and the City contributed their Share. This Bridge is of Free-Stone; it has 19 Arches, is 800 Foot long, and 30 broad. They say it is 60 Foot high; of each Side it are Rows of Houses: There is a considerable Estate to keep it in Repair. The *English* praise this Work above any Thing that is to be seen in the World. For my Part, who am no great Critic in Matters of this Nature, and who could find nothing so wonderful in my View of it, I shall not undertake to write a Panegyric upon it: I am indeed satisfy'd that it must have cost a great deal of Pains to make good Dams for the raising of Piles to support this Bridge, it being very difficult to drive Stakes and secure such Dams in a Place perpetually beaten and wash'd by

by the Flux and Re-flux of the Sea ; but I do not imagine that because a Thing has cost a great deal of Pains, it is therefore the more beautiful, unless it has a better Effect upon the Eye. Hardly any Countryman that drives his Cart over *London-Bridge*, is a whit more struck with Admiration of the Beauty of this than of other Bridges he has seen before ; an evident Proof that this Bridge has nothing that strikes the Eye. It cost a great deal of Pains to build it ; what then ? So much the worse for them that took that Pains. There are a thousand Things that formerly could not be done without a vast deal of Trouble, which we have now found out a Way to do with a great deal of Ease ; are those Things at all less beautiful than they were when more Time and more Expence were requir'd for them ? So three or four Officers of our Garrison were reasoning t'other Day about this Bridge : But the King's Surveyor would, perhaps, talk in another Strain. The great Ships that go up the *Thames*, do not go thro' Bridge, but small Vessels can. There is a Draw-bridge about the Middle, to give Passage to the Masts.

BRISTOL.] * *Bristol* has the greatest Trade of any Town in *England* next to
C 4. *London*.

* *Bristolium Venta Silurum*. This City stands in the two Counties of *Gloucester* and *Somerset*. It has a Bridge, with Houses on each Side, like *London-Bridge*.

London. It is situated between the Mountains joining the Conflux of the *Avon* and *Froom*, which form two good Ports. This City was erected into a Bishoprick in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*

BUGGERY, or *Buggeria*,] in *French*, Sodomy. The *English* say, both the Word and Thing came to them from *Italy*, and are Strangers to *England*. Indeed they love the Fair Sex too well to fall into such an Abomination. In *England*, as well as almost all other Countries, it is a Crime punishable with Death. See *Felony*.

BULLS.] I don't know what can be the Cause that the *English* Bulls are not so fierce as others. In those Provinces of *France* which I'm acquainted with they are generally unlucky: There are very few but what are so, and they seldom trust *them* with the Key of the Field. Here, wherever you see a Herd of Cows, you are sure of finding some Bulls among them, and those not at all dangerous. Here follows the Manner of those Bull-baitings which are so much talk'd of: They tie a Rope to the Root of the Horns of the Ox or Bull, and fasten the other End of the Cord to an Iron Ring fix'd to a Stake driven into the Ground; so that this Cord being about 15 Foot long, the Bull is confin'd to a Sphere of about 30 Foot Diameter. Several Butchers, or other Gentlemen, that are

are desirous to exercise their Dogs, * stand round about, each holding his own by the Ears; and when the Sport begins, they let loose one of the Dogs: The Dog runs at the Bull; the Bull, immoveable, looks down upon the Dog with an Eye of Scorn, and only turns a Horn to him to hinder him from coming near: The Dog is not daunted at this, he runs round him, and tries to get beneath his Belly, in order to seize him by the Muzzle, or the Dewlap, or the pendant Glands, which are so necessary in the great Work of Generation: The Bull then puts himself into a Posture of Defence; he beats the Ground with his Feet, which he joins together as close as possible, and his chief Aim is not to gore the Dog with the Point of his Horn, † but to slide one of them under the Dog's Belly, (who creeps close to the Ground to hinder it) and to throw him so high in the Air that he may break his Neck in the Fall. This often happens: When the Dog thinks he is sure of fixing his Teeth, a Turn of the Horn, which seems to be done with all the Negligence in the World, gives him a Sprawl thirty Foot high, and puts him in Danger of a damnable Squelch when he comes down. This Danger would be
una-

* These Dogs are but of a moderate Size.

† When the Bull's Horns are too sharp, they put them in a kind of a wooden Sheath.

unavoidable, if the Dog's Friends were not ready beneath him, some with their Backs to give him a soft Reception, and others with long Poles, which they offer him slant-ways, to the Intent that, sliding down them, it may break the Force of his Fall. Notwithstanding all this Care, a Toss generally makes him sing to a very sourvy Tune, and draw his Phiz into a pitiful Grimace: But unless he is totally stunn'd with the Fall, he is sure to crawl again towards the Bull, with his old Antipathy, come on't what will. Sometimes a second Frisk into the Air disables him for ever from playing his old Tricks: But sometimes too he fastens upon his Enemy, and when once he has seiz'd him with his Eye-teeth, he sticks to him like a Leech, and would sooner die than leave his Hold. Then the Bull bellows, and bounds, and kicks about to shake off the Dog; by his Leaping the Dog seems to be no Manner of Weight to him, tho' in all Appearance he puts him to great Pain. In the End, either the Dog tears out the Piece he has laid Hold on, and falls, or else remains fix'd to him, with an Obstinacy that would never end, if they did not pull him off. To call him away would be in vain; to give him a hundred Blows would be as much so; you might cut him to Pieces Joint by Joint before he would let him loose. What is to be done then?

While

While some hold the Bull, others thrust Staves into the Dog's Mouth, and open it by main Force. This is the only Way to part them.

BURGLART.] * In *England*, a Man that is convicted of having forc'd a Door, broken a Wall, a Window, or a Pane of Glass, with Intent to steal, is guilty of Burglary, and condemn'd to Death, even tho' he has taken nothing: Whereas one that steals, finding the Door open, is punish'd less severely. Thus the Fact is vary'd by the Circumstances.

CABINETS OF CURIOSITIES.] Mr. *Charlton's* Cabinet of Curiosities is that which is most talk'd of at *London*. There is also a fine Collection at *Gresham* College, where the *Royal Society* meet.

CAMBRIDGE.] † There are 16 || Colleges in *Cambridge*: This ancient and famous University has divers Privileges, and is no less frequented than *Oxford*. To obtain the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, after being Master of Arts, requires eleven † Years Study in the University: Seven to be Batchelor, and four more to be

* This Word, according to *William Lombard*, is derived from *Bour* a Chamber, and *Larvon* a Thief.

† *Gantabrigia*, *Camboritum*.

‡ Halls and Colleges are in Reality the same Thing at *Cambridge*.

‡ The Degree of Doctor is sometimes granted by Favour, without this long Apprenticeship, and particularly to Strangers.

be Doctor. What Patience! To be a Doctor in Law, or in Physick, requires also eleven Years: Six for the *Bacchalaureat*, and five for the Doctorship. The City of *Cambridge* is the Capital of *Cambridgeshire*.

CANTERBURY.] * Formerly *Canterby*, is the Capital of the County of *Kent*, with the Title of Archbishoprick and Primacy of all *England*. The Town is neither large nor handsome: The Houses are mostly of Wood and Plaister, low, and with Windows jutting out one above another. Its Situation is in a pretty rising Plain upon a little † River, whose Water is very clear and very agreeable. The Country round about it is charming. The Air of *Kent*, towards the Mouth of the *Thames*, and in all the low Places, is reckon'd unwholesome: The *Kentish* Agues are famous; but at *Canterbury* the Air is pretty good, and Wood is a cheap Fewel. In the Cathedral, which is a vast Structure, and beautiful in the *Gothic* Way, they show you the Tombs of several Kings of *Kent*, and, if I remember right, some Drops of *Thomas à Becket's* Blood: Something of him they have I'm sure, but can't well call to Mind what.

CAPS.] (priviledg'd ones) King *Charles II.*, order'd that his Coachmen, Footmen,
and

* *Cantuarua.*

† *The Stour.*

and other the like Domesticks, should wear certain Caps, which they should not be oblig'd to pull off even when they came into his Presence; and this is still practis'd. These Caps are of black Velvet. The King of *France*, with all his Grandeur, gives those who accompany him on Horseback in a Review, and upon such Occasions, Permission to be cover'd; and indeed a Man on Horseback * has Need of both his Hands. In *England* this is never done: I have seen the King reviewing above 12000 Men, which could be no short Review, surrounded by a large Attendance all Hat in Hand. I have read somewhere, that an Earl of *Suffex* in *England*, and a Baron of *Kinsale* in *Ireland*, formerly obtain'd the Privilege of being † cover'd in the King's Presence.

CARNAVAL.] The *Englishs* and most other Protestant Nations are utterly unacquainted with those Diversions of the Carnival which are so famous at *Venice*, and known more or less in all other *Roman Catholick* Countries. The great Festival Times here are from *Christmasts* to *Twelfth-Day* inclusive, at *Easter*, and at *Whitfontide*.

CARO-

* When *Philip* came to *Winchester* to espouse *Queen Mary*, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County (of *Southampton*) rode a Mile bare-headed when he went to meet him, and did not cover himself 'till *Philip* bid him do it. *Ulloa*.

† This is one of the Privileges of the Grandees of *Spain*.

CAROLINA.] The Proprietors of *Carolina* have taken Advantage of the Dispersion of us *French Refugees*, to cultivate some Parts of their huge Forests in *America*.

CARTS.] The Wheels of the *London* Carts are very broad, and not plated with Iron, because that would destroy their Pavement. These Carts are oblig'd to have a Number as well as the *Hackney-Coaches*, that People may know them again, if they have any Complaints to make against the Drivers.

CHAIR OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.] *Edward I.* having beaten the *Scots*, and taken their King, *John Balliol*, Prisoner, carry'd away to *London* the Chair in which the Kings of *Scotland* us'd to sit to be crown'd. This Chair, according to an ancient Prediction, * was a *Palladium*, like that of *Troy*, upon which the Fate of the Kingdom depended. This Prediction was, that *whithersoever the Chair should be remov'd, the Kingdom should be † remov'd with it.* This fatal Chair is now shown in *Westminster-Abbey*, and is us'd in the Coronation.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.] It has been observ'd, that from the Reign of *Henry*

* Others relate this Prophecy in two Latin Verses:

*Ni fallat fatum Scoti quocumq; locatum,
Inveniet lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

† Not the Kingdom, but only the Residence of the King is really remov'd.

Henry II. to Henry VIII. all the Chancellors of *England* were Priests; and ever since the Place has been fill'd by profest Lawyers. Every Body knows the Duty of a Lord Chancellor, for which Reason I shall only add, that in all Ceremonies he follows immediately after the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and that they have a Right to name to all Benefices under the yearly Value of 20 *l.* Sterling in the King's Books. The Annals of *Burton* Monastery relate, That at the Time of the Foundation of that Monastery, about the Year 1004, the Use of Seals was not yet known in *England*, and that the Donations to that Monastery were confirm'd by the Signature of the King, of his six Sons, of two Archbishops, some Bishops, and other Persons of the highest Quality.

CHANGES.] This Name (which is a Corruption from Exchange) they give to three or four Buildings laid out in Walks, like the Galleries of the *Palais* at *Paris*, on purpose to sell the same Sort of Goods.

CHAPPEL OF KING JAMES II.] The late King *James* built a large handsome Chappel, all of Carpenters and Joyners Work, with a very pretty Steeple, which might be taken to Pieces and carry'd to the Camp, or any where else at his Pleasure. At present 'tis fix'd, and the establish'd Form of Service perform'd in it as in other Churches. The same King built

built another magnificent Chappel in the Palace of *Whitehall*.

CHARLES II.] A good Prince, a Man of Wit, curious in Physical and Mechanical Experiments; a Pensioner of *France*, a *Roman Catholick*, if any Thing: Sick of being tost from Pillar to Post, he was resolv'd to spend the latter Part of his Life in Peace: Fonder of Women, Ease, and Pleasure, than of *Dunkirk, England*, and all the Crowns in the Universe.

CHARTER-HOUSE.] In the Place where the *Carthusians* were formerly settled, a Gentleman whose Name was *Thomas Sutton*, about 70 or 80 Years ago, founded a College where 44 young Scholars are well taught and well maintain'd, and sent to *Oxford*, with an Allowance of 20 *l.* a Year to continue their Studies, when they have gone thro' the School: For such as are not thought capable of making any Progress in that Way, a Sum of Money is allow'd to put them out Apprentice. There is in the same House a handsome Maintenance given, by the same Benefactor, for * eight decay'd Gentlemen.

CHELSEY.] A pleasant Village, (a small Hour's Walk from *London*) upon the Left Side of the *Tbames*. Here is the Physick-Garden, and the Hospital for Invalids, which the *English* call *Chelsey College*. 'Tis a noble Building, which all
Strangers

* The Author is mistaken, the Number is fourscore.

Strangers must needs have the Curiosity to go to see. *Charles II.* was the Founder of it, and his Statue (of Copper gilt) stands in the Middle of the Court.

CERRY-TREES.] I know not who told *Polydore Virgil*, that the first Cherry-Tree planted in *England* was carry'd thither in the Year 98. There are abundance of Cherry-Trees in the County of * *Kent*.

CHILDREN.] They have an extraordinary Regard in *England* for young Children, always flattering, always caressing, always applauding what they do; at least it seems so to us *French* Folks, who correct our Children as soon as they are capable of reasoning; being of Opinion, that to keep them in Awe is the best Way to give them a good Turn in their Youth.

Here a Father divides his Estate among his Children as he pleases: All to one, and nothing to the rest, if he thinks fit; the Eldest inherits the Land and the Houses, and the Younger have their Share of the Moveables. Usually among Persons of Quality, the Fathers provide by the Marriage-Contract, or by Will, an honourable Subsistence for the younger Children. If there are only Daughters, they share equally. At one and twenty the Children,

D

both

* I have read in an old Book of Gardening, that 'till the Time of *Henry VIII.* we had Cherries brought us from *France*, and sold at *Billingsgate*, Ship-loads of 'em; and that the said King granted a Patent to one *Harris*, a *Kentish* Gardener, for the planting them there.

both Male and Female, are at Age. A Boy, if his Father is dead, may chuse himself a Guardian at Fourteen, and contract Marriage at the same Age, which can never after be dissolv'd: The Daughters have the same Privileges at Twelve.

CHRISTMASS.] (See *Festivals, Carnival.*) From *Christmass*-Day 'till after Twelfth-Day, * is a Time of Christian Rejoycing; a Mixture of Devotion and Pleasure: They wish one another Happiness; they give Treats, and make it their whole Business to drive away Melancholy. Whereas little Presents from one another are made only the first Day of the Year in *France*, they begin here at *Christmass*; and they are not so much Presents from Friend to Friend, or from Equal to Equal, (which is less practis'd in *England* now than formerly) as from Superior to Inferior. In the Taverns the Landlord gives Part of what is eaten and drank in his House that and the two next Days; for Instance, they reckon you for the Wine, and tell you there is nothing to pay for Bread, nor your Slice of *Westphalia*. Every Family against *Christmass* makes a famous Pye, which they call *Christmass* Pye: It is a great Nostrum the Composition of this Pasty; it is a most learned Mixture of Neats-tongues, Chicken, Eggs, Sugar, Raisins,

* On Twelfth-Day they divide the Cake, *alias* choose King and Queen, and the King treats the rest of the Company.

Raisins, Lemon and Orange Peel, various Kinds of Spicery, &c. They also make a Sort of Soup with Plums, which is not at all inferior to the Pye, which is in their Language call'd Plum-porridge.

CHRISTNINGS.] The Custom here is not to make great Feasts at the Birth of their Children. They drink a Glass of Wine, and eat a Bit of a certain Cake, which is seldom made but upon these Occasions. In the weekly Bills, I remember, that between the 16th of *December* 1689, and the 16th of *December* 1690, the Number of Christnings amounted but to * 15211, and that of the Burials to † 21461; so that the Number of the Burials exceeded that of the Christnings 6250, which is the common Proportion. I have heard an Inhabitant of *London*, who was a curious experienc'd Man, affirm, that, except in 1695, he never knew the Christned exceed the Buried, taking several Weeks together.

CLERGY.] Two Archbishops, four and twenty Bishops, six and twenty Deans, sixty Arch-deacons, five hundred and seventy six Canons, and as many Curates as Parishes, make, together with the Deacons, the Body of the *English* Clergy. The King is the Head of it, and 'tis he that has the Right of nominating to the

D 2

Bishop-

* 7909 Males. 7302 Females.

† 11144 Males. 10317 Females.

Bishopricks, Deaneries, and Prebends, that are above 20*l.* Sterling a Year in Value. A Man must be three and twenty Years old to be a Deacon, four and twenty to be a Priest, and thirty to be a Bishop. Before the Reformation, the *English* Clergy were extreamly rich, but Things are quite alter'd since that Time; *many have enough, few have too much, abundance have too little.* There are a vast many poor Wretches, whose Benefices do not bring them in enough to buy them Cloaths. This obliges 'em to look out for other Ways, and those often sordid ones, to get their Bread; and thus the Ministry grows scandalous. Indeed there's no Necessity that a Priest should live like a Prince, but then he should not live like a Beggar; for besides that *Poverty breedeth Trickery*, as our old *French* Proverb says, it has this farther ill Property, that it makes those ridiculous whom it oppresses.

*Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.*

In other Respects the Clergy in general has a great many Exemptions, Immunities, Privileges, &c. Formerly they sent up Members into the House of Commons, but now not a Word of that.

CLOCKS.] There are not a great many large-Clocks in *London*, so that you have little Advantage by them in your Houses; but

but the Art is so common here, and so much in Vogue, that almost every Body has a Watch, and but few private Families are without a Pendulum.

COALS.] In many Parts of *England* they burn nothing but Wood, and in some others Turf, Ling, &c. but their common Fuel is the Coal which comes from *Scotland* and *Newcastle*. The *Scotch* Coal burns faster than the other, and is dearer; it flames like Wood, and makes a bright Fire. The common Coal is not so combustible, but when once it is lighted, and there is a sufficient Quantity of it, it burns very well, and has this Convenience with it, that it lasts a great while with little Repair. The Way of making a Coal Fire is thus: They put into the Chimney certain Iron Stoves about half a Foot high, with a Plate of Iron behind and beneath; before and on each Side are Bars plac'd, and fasten'd like the Wiers of a Cage, all of Iron: This they fill with Coal, small or great, as they run, and in the Middle they put an handful of Small-Coal, which they set Fire to with a Bit of Linnen or Paper: As soon as this Small-Coal begins to burn, they make Use of the Bellows, and in less than two Minutes the other Coal takes Fire: You must blow a little longer after this, 'till the Fire is a little spread round about, and then you hang up the Bellows.

In Proportion as the Coal grows hotter it dissolves, becomes glutinous, and sticks * together: To keep it up and revive it, you now and then give it a Stir with a long Piece of Iron made on Purpose, † As it burns out you must throw on more Coals, and thus with a little Pains you have a Fire all Day long. The Smoak that rises from this is horribly thick, but when the Chimneys are well built, this Smoak is carry'd clean away, and consequently incommodes the Streets more than the Houses. The Smell of the Sulphur caused by this is somewhat offensive to those that are but just come from Abroad; but one is soon used to it: And besides, this Smell is less perceptible within Doors than without, especially when the Fire is thoroughly lighted. All Things consider'd, a Wood Fire must be own'd to be much more agreeable; yet as People are always prejudic'd in Favour of what they possess, especially when Custom has made it natural to them, *England* wants not those who commiserate the unhappy State of the *French* and other Nations who have no || Coals. I have sometimes answer'd them upon this Head,

* This is what the *English* call Caking.

† He means a Poker.

|| We have this Coal in several Provinces of *France*; but use it only in Forges: It is very common.

Head, that 'tis a strange Thing their King and all the *English* Nobility should voluntarily throw themselves into the Misery of the poor *French* Folks, in burning nothing but Wood in their Apartments.

COACHES.] Every Thing relating to Hackney-Coaches in *London* is regulated by Act of Parliament. The Number which is at present 800; the Height of the Horses, which should be 14 Hands; (but this Article is but ill observ'd) the Rates, which are either pay'd by the Hour or by the Distance, 18 *d.* for the first Hour, and a Shilling for the rest: The most usual Way is to pay by the Distance, and a few Days Practice will teach a Stranger all that is necessary for him to know upon this Head. You never give less than a Shilling, if you go but a hundred Steps.

COCK-FIGHTING] Is one of the great *English* Diversions; they build Amphitheaters for this Purpose, and Persons of Quality sometimes appear at them. Great Wagers are laid; but I'm told, that a Man may be damnably bubbled, if he is not very sharp.

COFFEE-HOUSES.] These Houses, which are very numerous in *London*, are extremely convenient. You have all Manner of News there: You have a good Fire, which you may sit by as long as you please: You have a Dish of Coffee;

you meet your Friends for the Transacti-
on of Business, and all for a Penny, if
you don't care to spend more.

COLCHESTER.] * This Town is the
Capital of the County of *Essex*, tho' it
is no City, but only a Borough, a Distin-
ction common in *England*, tho' not known
in *France*. *Colchester* contains 16 Parishes.
The Town is large enough, but very
ruinous. The Church of *St. Giles*, which
was destroy'd in the Civil War about 50
Year ago, is in Part rebuilt, and they
show you in it the Tombs of two Gover-
nors that werè kill'd by *Fairfax's* Order,
because, says the Epitaph, they held for
the King. (*Carolus Lucas, & Georgius*
Liste, 28^o Aug. 1648.) The Houses are
mostly of Brick, Wood, and Plaister, all
raised into Ornaments stamp'd upon the
Plaister, as we impress a Seal upon Wax ;
Heads of Beasts, Festoons, Cartrages, Ani-
mals, Compartments, &c. all wretchedly
design'd, and worse executed. The Peo-
ple have a great Veneration for the Re-
mains of a great old Castle, † where they
imagine *Constantine*, || as also his Wife
Helen, to have been born. Some learned
English-Men, and *Baronius* after them,
have indeed maintain'd, that this Emperor
was

* *Colcestria; Calonia, Camodulanum, Camulodunnum.*

† This Castle was built towards the End of the 9th Cen-
tury by *Edward I.* the Son of *Alfrid*.

‡ || *Father Morinus* thinks he was born in *Bythinia*.

was born in their Island; but those who say he was born in *Transylvania*, are, in my Opinion, supported by much better Reasons. As to good Madam St. *Helena*, I believe no Body can tell any Thing either of her Extraction, Trade, or Country. The *Colchester* Oysters are famous in *England*, and justly.

COLDS.] When a Cold grows inveterate in *England*, you may reckon it the Beginning of a mortal Distemper, especially to Strangers; you must beware therefore how you neglect a Cold.

COMMITTEE,] (the *French* one.) The Sums of Money that have been collected for the poor *French* Refugees in *England*, (partly by Brief, partly by Act of Parliament, and partly by the meer Goodness and Liberality of the King, and of the late * Queen of happy and glorious Memory) have always been deposited in the Hands of four or five Noblemen, who have referr'd the Division and Administration thereof to a *chosen Sett of Men*, pick'd out from among the Refugees themselves; these being more likely to know the Necessities and Cases of their Countrymen than *Englishmen* possibly could be. These Gentlemen are call'd the *French* Committee, or, in Respect of the great Commissioners, the Little Committee. That they may not be
liable

* Queen *Mary*.

hable to Suspicion, the Choice is made out of Persons not only of known *Merit* and *Probity*, but of *good Substance*. Nothing can be more *laudable* than the *Charity*, *Equity*, *Moderation*, *Compassion*, *Fidelity*, and *Diligence*, with which these Gentlemen *acquit* themselves of the Employment, or rather of the painful and difficult Task which *their Goodness induc'd* them to accept. They neglect *their own Affairs* to follow this, without any other *Advantage* besides the Satisfaction of doing Good, and of comforting and relieving their Brethren. Such Distributions are too often made upon Solicitation and Favour; to him who has much already, more is given; to him who has nothing, little or nothing is given: This is the common Way among the corrupt Generation of Men which now live in the World, But here, where the Love of God, and of their Neighbours, are the sole Directors, there is no Respect of Persons. They examine with the severest Prudence the true Condition of those which seek their Assistance. The Recommendations of the Great and Rich are not the Means of being heard. On the contrary, these Means are to them suspicious; the Truth is what they look for in the Testimonies that are brought them, and not Compliments and the Caresses of Corruption. The unhappy State of Things will not allow them to give Assistance to all that want

it;

it; but however they comfort them by the cordial Affection with which they receive them; by the kind and sincere Promises which they make them, not to neglect any Thing that may remedy their Afflictions; by the Hopes they give them of bringing these Endeavours to a good Effect: And accordingly it is impossible to express the Sentiments of Acknowledgment, Esteem, and Love, which all the Poor, and all the Refugees in general have in their Hearts for these good and pious Administrators.

CORONELLI.] I will say nothing against the Goodness of Father Coronelli's Globes; for why should one fret a poor Man, who at the Bottom is a good Sort of a Man enough? This most learned Monk informs us in his Account of *England*, that the Huzza, which is the Cry of the *London* Mob when they are pleas'd, comes from the *Hebrew* Word *Hosannab*. What a charming Thing it is to understand Etymology!

CORN.] A Farmer told me, that 'twas a Maxim in *England*, never to sow Corn in the same Field out of which it was reap'd.

CORONATION.] The 11th of *April*, 1689, being the Day appointed for the Coronation of the King and Queen, (*William* and *Mary*) her Majesty repair'd from the Palace of *Whitehall* to that of *Westminster*, where all those who were to assist

sist in the Solemnity were already assembled in the House; all went down into the great Hall; and the King and Queen being plac'd upon the Thrones that were prepar'd for them, the Keeper of the Jewels brought the Sword of State, together with that which is call'd *Curtana*,* and the two pointed Swords; together with the Gold Spurs; all which were given to the Lord-Chamberlain, who laid them upon a Table before their Majesties. The Dean of *Westminster*, the Prebends, Chanters, and the rest of the Choir, had before in solemn Procession brought the Crowns, the Scepters, the Globe, the † *Ampoule*, and the great golden Spoon, out of which they pour the Oil in the anointing. They had taken these *Regalia* at the Dean's House, and had carry'd them to the Altar at the Abbey, from whence they had afterwards brought them into the Hall, and deposited them upon the same Table, where the four Swords and the Spurs lay. When the Procession was to begin, the Lords or Officers who were to carry these several Things, came and took them from off this Table. But before

* The pointless Sword, an Emblem of Mercy.

† A golden Vessel made in the Shape of a Dove, which contains the Oil which serves for the anointing. They say, or rather 'twas said formerly, and in old Times perhaps believ'd, that the Virgin *Mary* gave this *Ampoule* to *St. Thomas a Becket*. 'Tis only a Mimickry of the Holy *Ampoule* of *Rheims*.

fore we come to the Order of this Procession, it is necessary, to premise, that in order to defend the Persons concern'd in it from the Interruption of the Mob, a Passage about twelve Foot wide, and enclos'd on each Side with a Rail about Breast high, and lin'd with two Rows of Soldiers, was made in the Middle of the Street, quite from the Palace to *Westminster* Abbey. The Pavement between this Ballustrade was laid with Gravel, cover'd with blue Cloth, and strew'd with Boughs and Flowers. Rows of Scaffolds, from the Ground quite to the House Tops, fill'd up the Spaces on each Side all the Way. One of the Marshal's Men went first, and after him the Drums, Trumpets, &c. Then the six Clerks in *Chancery*, in Gowns of black flower'd Sattin; the King's Chaplains, having Dignities, in Scarlet Habits and their Scarfs, each holding his Cap in his Hand; the Sheriffs and Aldermen of *London*, the Masters in *Chancery*, the Solicitor and Attorney-General, the 'Squires of the King's Body, the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, the Barons of the *Exchequer*, the Judges of the other Courts, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, all magnificently habited in their Robes of Ceremony. These were follow'd by the Children of the Choir of *Westminster*

Westminster in white Surplices, the Serjeant of the Wardrobe, and the Serjeant-Porter, in Scarlet Gowns: The Children of the Choir of the King's-Chappel in Scarlet Gowns, the Choir of *Westminster* in Surplices, the Gentlemen of the Royal Chappel in Scarlet Gowns, the Sub-Dean of the Chappel in a Scarlet Gown, turn'd up with black Velvet, and the Prebends of *Westminster* in their Surplices, Copes, &c. The Master of the Jewel-House in a Scarlet Gown, and the Privy-Counsellors, not Peers, in their usual Habits: All these whom we have nam'd met in the Court of Requests, where an Officer set them in Order, and conducted them into the Hall. The Peereſſes met in the Painted Chamber, and the Peers in the House of Lords; from whence they were conducted, all in their due Ranks, into *Westminster* Hall, which is the general Place of Rendezvous. Two Pursuivants at Arms preceded the Baronesses, the Barons, and the Bishops: Two other Pursuivants march'd before the Viscountesses and the Viscounts: Two Heralds in rich Habits before the Countesses and the Earls: Two Heralds before the Marchionesses and the Marquesses: Two other Heralds before the Dutcheſſes and the *Dukes: All these Peers and Peereſſes, in
their

* Those of the Peers that were Knights of the Garter, wore the Collar of the Order.

their Robes of Ceremony, carrying their Coronets in their Hands. Next came Two Kings of Arms in very rich Habits, preceding the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord President of the Council, the Archbishop of *York*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, walking Two and Two; and Prince *George of Denmark* alone, the Tail of his Robe born up by the Master of his Wardrobe. After the Prince came two Persons representing the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Crimson Velvet Robes fac'd with Ermin, with their Caps of Cloth of Gold in their Hands. These were follow'd by the Noblemen that carry'd the *Regalia*. The Earl of *Manchester* and the Lord *Grey of Rutben* walk'd together, one carrying *St. Edward's Staff*, and the other the golden Spurs. The Earl of * *Clare*, and the Earl of *Northampton*, carry'd the Scepters, having Crosses a Top, one for the Queen, and t'other for the King. The Earl of *Pembrook* carry'd the third Sword, the Earl of *Derby* the pointed Sword, and the Earl of † *Shrewsbury* walk'd between them with the Sword call'd *Curtana*. After them came together the Lord-Mayor of *London*, the Usher of the Black Rod, and Garter Principal King at Arms in the Middle: The Lord-Mayor in a Crimson Velvet Gown, with

* Afterwards Duke of *Newcastle*.

† Afterwards Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

with his golden Collar of SS, bearing the Mace of the City of *London*; the Usher of the Black Rod with his Rod in his Hand, and *Garter* adorn'd with all his * Ornaments. These three march'd in this Place, as preceding the Great Officers that we are going to name, and the Lords that carry'd the other Ensigns of Royalty.

After the Mayor, Usher, and *Garter*, came the Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great-Chamberlain of *England*, singly: The Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal, the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord High-Constable for that Day, and the Earl of *Oxford* bearing the Sword of State in the Middle, walk'd a-breast, in the Robes and other Marks of their several Dignities. On each Side of those four Lords were Serjeants at Arms. The Earl of † *Bedford* and the Earl of *Rutland* walk'd together; one with the Queen's Scepter, at the End of which is a Dove, and the other with the King's, made in the same Manner. The Queen's Globe was carry'd by the Duke of *Bolton*, and the King's by the Duke of *Grafton*: The Queen's Crown by the Duke of *Somerset*, and the ‖ King's by the Lord High-Steward of *England* for that Day.

Next

* *Garter* held his Coronet in his Hand.

† Afterwards Duke of *Bedford*.

‖ *St. Edward's Crown*.

Next came the Bishop of *St. Asaph* with the *Paten*, the Bishop of *Rocheſter* with the *Chalice*, and the Bishop of *London* between them with the *Bible*. Theſe preceded the King and Queen, or (to follow the true Order of the Proceſſion) the Queen and King, under a Canopy born by the 16 Barons of the *Cinque * Ports*. The Bishop of *Briſtol* walk'd on one Side of the Queen, that ſhe might lean upon him; and the Bishop of *Wincheſter* by the King, for the ſame Reason. Their Ma- jeſties were array'd in their Royal Robes of Crimſon Velvet. The Queen wore a Diadem, or golden Circlet, inſtead of a Crown, and the King a Cap of the ſame Velvet as his Robe, lin'd and fac'd with Ermin, and ſurrounded with a Hoop of Gold. The Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, aſſiſted by four Earls Daughters, bore the Queen's Train; and the Maſter of the Wardrobe, aſſiſted by four Earls Sons, the King's. The King wore the great Collar of his Order. The forty Gentlemen-Pen- ſioners were in two Rows on each Side their Ma- jeſties. Behind the Queen fol- low'd a Lady of the Bed-chamber and two of her Ma- jeſty's Women; and next the King, a Gentleman and two Grooms of the Bed-chamber. After theſe came the Captain of his Ma- jeſty's Guard, be- tween the Captain of the Yeomen of the

E Guard,

* See Barons of the *Cinque Ports*.

Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Pensioners. The Company of Yeomen of the Guard marching by fours, and led by an Ensign and a Lieutenant, clos'd the Procession.

Their Majesties being enter'd the Church, ascended a kind of Theatre, that had been rais'd for this Purpose in the Middle of the Church, between the End of the great Nave, towards the Choir and the two Arms of the Cross. All the Great Officers of the Crown, with the Peers and Peereses, being plac'd according to their Ranks by the Heralds at Arms, the King and Queen said their Prayers in private, and seated themselves in Chairs of State of Crimson Velvet fring'd with Gold, near the Communion Table, commonly call'd the Altar. Immediately the Musick began an Anthem, and as soon as that was finish'd, the Bishop of London, who stood near the King, advanc'd towards the Place where the Peers were sitting; the great Officers of the Crown walking before him, and demanded of all there present three Times with a loud Voice, *If they were willing to receive William III. and Mary II. for their lawful King and Queen, and if they would be Obedient and Faithful to them?* He was answer'd at each Time with a general Acclamation of Consent. Then began the second Anthem. In the

* St. Peter's Westminster. See Westminster-Abbey.

the mean while the Bishop of *London*, with his Assistants, went up to the Altar, and the Anthem being ended, the King and Queen accompany'd by two Bishops, did the same, and kneeled down. The Bishop of *London*, after saying some Prayers, presented them with a golden Bason, and their Majesties offer'd some Pieces of Cloth of Gold and some Ingots of Gold; after which they seated * themselves again: Then the Lords who bore the *Regalia* deposited them upon the Altar, and their Majesties went thither again, and kneel'd down a second Time: The Litany was sung, and the proper Service perform'd; after which the King and Queen, who had been all this while upon their Knees, sat down again, and heard the Sermon preach'd by the Bishop of *Salisbury*, upon the third and fourth Verses of the 23d Chapter of the 2d Book of † *Samuel*. After the Sermon, the Bishop of *London* being at the Altar, their Majesties went up to it, in order to take the Oath appointed by Act of Parliament. They remain'd standing, and the Bishop of *London* said to them as follows: *Will*

E 2

you

* Not in the same Chairs as before.

† The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me, he that ruleth over Men must be just, ruling in the Fear of God: And he shall be as the Light of the Morning, when the Sun riseth, even a Morning without Clouds; as the tender Grass springing out of the Earth, by clear shining after Rain.

you solemnly promise and swear to govern the People of this Kingdom of England, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes agreed on in Parliament, and the Laws and Customs of the same? The King and Queen answer'd, each in particular, I solemnly promise so to do. The Bishop added, Will you to your Power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your Judgments? Their Majesties answer'd, I will. The Bishop again ask'd them, Will you, to the utmost of your Power, maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion establish'd by Law? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all such Rights and Privileges as by Law do or shall appertain unto them or any of them? The King and Queen made Answer a third Time, each in particular, as before, All this I promise to do. Then they laid their Hands upon the Holy Gospel, and took the Oath upon their Knees in these Words, *The Things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep: So help me God.* This done, their Majesties were conducted to new Thrones, where they were anointed and crown'd, in the Presence of the Peers, the * Members of the House of Commons, and infinite Numbers

* Seats were built on Purpose for them.

Numbers of other Spectators. The Musick play'd some Hymns at the Instant that the King and the Queen were seated, and the Bishop of London, assisted by another Bishop, disrob'd the King: They took off his Peruke, his Robe, and his Waistcoat; and as he was now in his Shirt quite to the Waste, some of the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber held up a Cloth of Gold to keep him from the Cold. The Bishop pour'd some Oil out of the *Ampoule* into the Gold Spoon, and with it anointed the King's Hands, Arms, Shoulders, Breast, and the Top of his Head, pronouncing divers Benedictions, one of which was in these Words: *God, which is God the Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, who was anointed by his Father with the Oil of Gladness above his Fellowes, grant that by this Unction, the Benediction of the Holy Ghost may be poured upon thy Head, and penetrate to the Bottom of thy Heart, to the Intent that thou may'st receive the invisible Graces; and that having governed thy Temporal Kingdoms with Justice, thou may'st live eternally with him, who, being without Sin, lives and reigns in Glory with God the Father and the Holy Ghost. Amen.* The Unction being perform'd, they put a Kind of Coif of white Linnen upon the King's Head; they also put him on Shoes and Buskins of red Spanish Leather, Linnen Gloves, a Surplice, a Stole, a Dalmatica

of Gold Brocade, and an embroider'd Girdle. Some Lords went and offer'd his Sword at the Altar, and the Earl of Oxford redeem'd it with a Sum of Money, and carry'd it naked during the rest of the Ceremony. At the same Time the Bishop took from the Altar the Scepter with a Cross at the End of it, and gave it to the King, saying, *Take this Scepter, which is the Mark of Royal Power, the Rod of the Kingdom, the Rod of Virtue; govern thy People justly therewith, and defend the Church and the Christian People which God hath committed to thy Charge. Punish with it the Bad, and defend the Good, and rule them in all Equity, so the End that thy Temporal Kingdoms may one Day be chang'd into an eternal Kingdom, by the Goodness of him whose Kingdom is eternal.* The King took the Scepter in his Right Hand, and presently afterwards the Bishop presented him with the Scepter of the Dove, which his Majesty receiv'd in his Left Hand. The Bishop made a Prayer something like the former, upon giving the second Scepter to his Majesty, and added these Words: *The Lord bless and preserve Thee, and as he has establish'd Thee King over thy People, may he be pleas'd to bless Thee in this World, and make Thee Partaker of eternal Happiness in the World to come.* Afterwards the Bishop took St. Edward's Crown from off the Altar, and
 after

after some short Prayers standing, he put it upon the King's Head, and said with a loud Voice, *The Lord crown Thee with the Crown of Justice and Glory.* Here * all the People shouted, and the Signal being given, the Acclamations of *Long live the King! God bless the King! God save the King!* &c. were accompany'd by the Musick, * by Ringing of Balls, by the Noise of Drums, Trumpets, of the *Tower-Guns*, and those in *St. James's Park*: Then too all the Peers put on their Coronets, which 'till now they had held in their Hands; and the King being plac'd on a high Throne, the Peers both Spiritual and Temporal did Homage to his Majesty, kiss'd his Left Cheek, and touch'd his Crown, to signify that they were resolv'd to maintain it. During this Ceremony, the Treasurer of the Household scatter'd about Silver Medals, with the Effigies of the || King and Queen, and on the Reverse a *Phaeton* over-turn'd by *Jupiter* with a Thunderbolt, with these Words, *Ne totus absumatur Orbis.* This being ended, the Dutchess of *Somerset*, assisted by the Maids of Honour, took off the Queen's golden Circlet, and the

E 4 Bishop

* 'Twas spur a Clock in the Afternoon.

† The Musick sung divers Anthems during the Ceremony of investing the King with the *Regalia* and *Sacerdotalia.*

‡ *Gulielmus & Maria, Rex & Regina.*

Bishop of *London* pour'd upon her Head some Drops of Oil, as he had done upon the King's. He anointed her Majesty's Breast with Cotton; dipp'd in the same Oil; he gave her the Scepters; he crown'd her, and perform'd much the same Ceremonies as he had done for the King, with the same Prayers and Benedictions. The Moment the Queen was crown'd, the same Acclamations and the same Testimonies of Joy were heard, as upon the Coronation of the King; and the Peeresses put on their Coronets, as the Peers had done before. The Queen sat down near the King, upon a Throne rais'd like his; and after their Majesties had communicated, and made their second Oblation, the Bishop of *London* put an End to the Solemnity by a final Benediction. Then their Majesties were conducted in State into *St. Edward's Chappel*, (which is behind the Altar) where instead of the Habits and Ornaments wherewith they were now array'd, they put on new ones, and return'd to *Westminster-Hall* on Foot, in the same Order as they came, with only this Difference, that their Majesties were now in Robes of Purple, wearing their Crowns, and carrying their Globes and Scepters; and that the Peers and Peeresses had also their Coronets upon their Heads, which very much heighten'd the Splendor of
the

the Proceſſion. This magnificent Train being enter'd the Hall, every one was plac'd at the ſeveral Tables prepar'd for that Purpoſe, and which were already cover'd. The * Royal Table was under a Canopy, and upon a Place rais'd ſeven Steps: As ſoon as the firſt Courſe was ſerv'd their Majeſties ſat down, and before the ſecond, Sir *Charles Dymoke*, the King's Champion, perform'd the uſual Challenge; after which Garter Principal King at Arms † again proclaim'd the King and Queen. Dinner ended, their Majeſties return'd in their Coach, with their uſual Guard, to *Whitehall*.

COVENT GARDEN.] There's a handſome Square in *London*, † which they call in *Engliſh*, *Covent Garden*, that is to ſay, the Garden of the Convent. The *French* ſeeing this Square to be a Market for Fruit, Flowers, and all Sorts of Greens and other Garden-Stuff, have chang'd its Name into *Common Garden*. In the Middle of the Square, upon a Pillar, is a Dial, and not the Statue of *Charles the Second*, as the Author of the *Little Hiſtorical Voyage* tells us.

COVENTRY.]

* This Table was not cover'd before their Majeſties came.

† The firſt Proclamation was perform'd in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtmiſter* after the Election. This laſt Proclamation was in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh*.

‡ See *London*. Sometimes they diſtinguiſh *London* from *Weſtmiſter*, and ſometimes they call it all *London*.

COVENTRY.] * *Sir William Dugdale* in his *Antiquities*, speaks of *Coventry* as of a City more ancient than *Rome*. Be that as 'twill, there are no Monuments of that Antiquity remaining here. About 40 Years ago it was enclos'd with good Walls; but King *Charles II.* caus'd them to be demolish'd soon after his Restoration. After the wicked Rogues that martyr'd his Father had beat him at *Warcester*, they persud'd his Army quite to *Coventry*, whither he intended to retire; but the Inhabitants of that City, who were of a Pack with the rest, shut their Gates upon the poor Prince, and were thereby the Occasion of his being taken Prisoner. This was the Cause of the dismantling of *Coventry*. It has two fine Churches with handsome Steeples. In the Market-Place is a Kind of Pyramid, about 70 or 80 Foot high, round which are little Niches, with the Statues of the Kings of *England* from *William the Conqueror*. The Festival held every Year at *Coventry*, in Memory of the Lady *Godiva*, † is particular enough to deserve here a little Abridgment of its History. *Godfrey*, ‡ Lord of *Coventry*, being provok'd

* *Coventria*, *Coventry* is in *Warwickshire*.

† Some Authors write it *Godina*.

‡ Most write *Læofrike*, but 'tis *Geofrick*, or *Jeofry*, which is *Godfrey*. This Fact happen'd in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*.

vok'd against this City, stripp'd it of all its Privileges, and put it in several respects into a very pitiful Condition. The Inhabitants after having try'd all imaginable Ways to recover their Liberty, at last happily resolv'd to throw themselves at the Feet of the beautiful and gentle *Godiva*, the Tyrant's Wife. They conjur'd her to intercede for them, and she gave them her Promise so to do. At first her Prayers were in vain, nay, and her Husband even took it ill at her Hands, that she should concern herself for People against whom he was so much enrag'd: Nevertheless, the good *Godiva* did not desist, and was so importunate with her Husband, that at length he told her he would grant her Request, if she would do one Thing. By *St. Matthew*, answer'd *Godiva*, I will do any Thing in the World to deliver *Coven-try* from it's Servitude. By *St. Thaddeus*, then said *Godfrey*, you shall ride stark naked upon a white Horse thro' every Street in the Town. *Godiva* hesitated a little; but as she had sworn to do any Thing in the World, she found she could not refuse to do a Thing which really * was not so very difficult at that Season of the Year. Having taken this Resolution, Madam *Godiva* caus'd it to be
pro-

* She had very thick long Hair, which cover'd those Parts of her Body which ought to be conceal'd.

proclaim'd by Sound of Trumpet, that such a Thing being to be done on such a Day, and at such an Hour, she command'd every Inhabitant, and all in general, to retire, and leave neither Door nor Window open when she went by, upon pain of Death. All obey'd except a certain Baker, who was punish'd as he deserv'd. The Catastrophe of the Story is, that *Godiva* obtain'd the Deliverance of *Coventry*; and to this Day this Lady's Statue, finely dress'd up and adorn'd with Flowers, is carry'd every Year thro' the City in solemn Procession, in the midst of Illuminations and other publick Tokens of Rejoycing. They also show you the Statue of the Baker, at the same Window and in the same Posture as he was in when he was taken up. Whoever lives in that House, is oblig'd to new-paint the Statue every Year, and to provide him with a Perriwig and a Hat.

[*COURTEZANS, alias WHORES.*] Mr. *Monconys* wrote above 33 or 34 Years ago; in his *Little Voyage into England*, that he had been thro' one of the Streets * which were wholly inhabited by profess'd Courtezans. At present there's a great Alteration in this Point, for now those Ladies are distributed all the Town over.

[*COWS.*]

* About *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*. I suppose he means *Whetstone's Park* by *Turn-Steels*.

Cows] (I mean that whole Species of horned Beasts) are more commonly black than red in *England*. 'Tis for this Reason that they have a greater Value for red Cows Milk than for black Cow's Milk; whereas in *France* we esteem the black Cow's Milk, because red Cows are more common with us. Our *French* Oxen and Cows have generally unequal, knotty, little, ill-shap'd Horns, one threatening the Earth, and t'other the Heavens, like *Don Quixot's Mustacho's*: In *England* 'tis not so; yet the *French* ones are inferior neither in Strength nor Bigness to the *English*, especially those of *Poitou* and *Normandy*. What then can be the Cause of this Largeness, this Beauty, and this Symmetry of the *English* Horns? You, Gentlemen, the Philosophers, what have you to say to this?

COINS.] The Tower of *London* is the only Place where Money has usually been coined in *England*: But all the old Species having lately been melted down, so that there was an absolute Necessity of Coining a great deal in a little Time, they are now at Work in three or four Parts of the Kingdom. They coin no other Gold Species but Guineas and half Guineas; which being a Coin not authoriz'd by Act of Parliament, but only tolerated, no Body is oblig'd to receive them

them in Payment. 'Tis also for this Reason that the Price of Guineas lately rose * and fell as much, as those who dealt in them pleas'd to order it. It is not thus with those Coins which are regulated by the State; they always bear a fix'd Price. These are Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, Penny, Two-penny, Three-penny, Four-penny, and Six-penny Pieces, all of Silver. A Crown is worth sixty † Pence, and a Shilling twelve. Our *French-men*, who generally form a false Idea of these Coins, call the Crowns *Ecus*, and the Pence *Sols*; the Likeness there is between a Crown and an *Ecu*, leads them into this Mistake. They see two Pieces much of the same Bigness, one worth sixty Pence, the other sixty *Sols*; hereupon they immediately fancy that a Crown is an *Ecu*, and a *Sol* a Penny. They are very much mistaken; but 'tis not my Business here to show them wherein. Besides the Silver Coins, there are Copper ones call'd Farthings and Half-pence; four Farthings make a Penny.

These small Coins are convenient, and even necessary; but they are current only in very small Payments, and no Body can be oblig'd to take them in any other.

* From One and Twenty and Six-pence to Thirty Shillings.

† Pence in *English* is the Plural of Penny.

other. * I know not where the *Little Book of Historical † Voyages* could fish out what he says of Farthings. They coin, says he, in almost every Village little Copper Pieces, which they call *Fardins*: The Inconvenience is, these *Fardins* are current only in the same Village, and sometimes only in the same Street where they were made. They are mark'd with the Name of the private Men who purchase Leads from the King to coin them.

This is every Word false from one End to t'other. There is but one Sort of Farthings, and those are coin'd but in very few Places, which are appointed for that Purpose. These Farthings are current all the Kingdom through; and these very Farthings bear the Name and Image of the King, with a Woman, || representing *England*, sitting, on the Reverse. Thus we see how cautious we must be of believing every Thing that is in Print. Before the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, there was hardly any Money but what was
of

* By the following Lines of *Dryden*, in his Epilogue to *Soliman's Persian Prince*, the Author of the *Historical Voyages*, seems to have been something in the Right, that it really was so in the Time of King *Charles II.*

Faction in Play's the Commonwealth-man's Bribe,

The leaden Farthing of the Canting Tribe;

Tho' void in Payment Laws and Statutes make it,

The Neighbourhood that knows the Man will take it.

† *Historical Voyages of Europe*, printed at *Paris* in 1694. 'Tis a Book which, without exaggerating, contains more Faults than Pages.

| *Britannia.*

of base Alloy: That which was coined with the Name of that Prince, and during the following Reign, were of a fine Standard, like our Coins now a Days; but still the former were allow'd to be current. Queen *Elizabeth* reform'd this Abuse, melted down all the Coins, and authoriz'd only that which was of the Sterling Standard; but all her new Money was only hammer'd. King *Charles II.* after his Restoration, ordain'd, that no Money for the future should be coin'd but by the Mill, which hath been constantly observ'd ever since. It were to be wish'd that he had at the same Time cry'd down all the hammer'd Money of his Predecessors; for even at that Time People began to clip that Money, and at last did it to such a Degree, that upon the calling of it in, upon the late Regulation, 'twas found that a third Part of the whole was lost. All Sorts of foreign Money is current in *Ireland*, but they take Care to weigh it. In *England* they take none but the Golden Ducats, the Louis d' Ors, and Crowns of *France*. Some that came over with the Prince of *Orange*, about 9 Years ago, dispers'd a pretty considerable Quantity of *Dutch Skillings* and Pieces of three *Guilders*, but were forc'd to part with those Coins for *
 less

* The Skilling went but for Six-pence, and the Piece of three Guilders for five Shillings.

less than their Value; so that those who took care to get a Quantity of them, got pretty well by them. By a Calculation made about this Time, (*Septemb.* the 1st, 1697) near seven Millions Sterling, (91 Millions *Tournois*) Silver Money, has been coin'd by the Mill since the Reformation of the Coin in *England*, and about as much in *Guineas*.

CUCKING-STOOL.] The Way of punishing scolding Women is pleasant enough: They fasten an Arm-Chair to the End of two Beams, twelve or fifteen Foot long, and parallel to each other: So that these two Pieces of Wood, with their two Ends, embrace the Chair, which hangs between them upon a Sort of Axle; by which Means it plays freely, and always remains in the natural horizontal Position in which a Chair should be, that a Person may sit conveniently in it, whether you raise it or let it down. They set up a Post upon the Bank of a Pond, or River, and over this Post they lay, almost in Equilibrium, the two Pieces of Wood, at one End of which the Chair hangs just over the Water; they place the Woman in this Chair, and so plunge her into the Water, as often as the Sentence directs, in order to cool her immoderate Heat.

CUSTOMS.] This is an Article that might be very long; but I shall make it short enough, not designing to engage my
 F self

self in an Account of the various Customs that I thought particular to the *English* Nation. To do this would require Method and Exactness, a Work superior to my Strength. I content my self with scattering these Customs up and down these Memoirs. All reasonable People will imagine, that as there is Man and Man, so there is Custom and Custom. It has been in all Ages a Practice to talk and write upon the Manners and Customs of different Nations; but it has also in all Ages been known, that there was nothing so general as not to admit of some Exception. By degrees Customs alter in the very same Country, conformably to the Quality and Education of the Inhabitants. By a Nation we always understand the greater Number; and this greater Number is not made up of the Persons of the highest Birth or Merit, no more than it is of the Beggars and Scoundrels, that compose the Lees and Chaff of the Country. It consists of the People that live in a certain State of Mediocrity, and whose Humour, Taste, and Manners, as to certain Respects, differ from each other only as to more or less.

[*GUSTOM-HOUSE.*] The Custom-house being consum'd by Fire, King *Charles II.* laid out 50000 Crowns to build the present one.

DARTMOUTH,] (in *Devonshire.*) The two Towns and Ports of *Dartmouth* and *Torbay* will be eternally famous in History, for having had the Honour to receive the HERO that deliver'd *England* from the Yoke of Popery and Slavery.

DEBAUCHERY.] I happen'd to be in a Company t'other Day among some Persons who were very well acquainted both with *London* and *Paris*, where it was made a Question, Which of those two famous Cities was most debauch'd? 'Twas urg'd, that the excessive Clemency of the *English* Laws gave Room for abundance of ill Actions that would not else be committed. Their Punishments have nothing terrible in them but Death. A Rack is not known among them; and their Examination of Criminals is not at all severe: The Judges are extreamly favourable to them; false Witnesses lie under but a slight Penalty; and there is a Relaxation, which may be call'd an Inexecution of the Laws. Then as to Bankruptcies, and other Villainies of that Nature, the City of *London* is so full of privileg'd Places, where such Thieves may take Shelter, that upon the whole it must be confess'd, there is much less Danger in being wicked at *London* than at *Paris*: And yet we came to a Resolution, That there is more Vice and more Roguery at *Paris* than at *London*; more

infamous Actions, more Cruelty, and more Enormity.

DISTEMPERS.] There are four very dangerous Distempers in *England* that are much less known in other Countries; the Scurvy, *Consumption, †Rickets, and Hypochondriac Melancholy.

DOVER,] (in the County of *Kent.*) *Darvernum. Durovernum.* We mention this little Town, rather because it is the usual Passage to *France*, than for any other Reason: Nevertheless it has a Castle; nay, and a Castle too which the Natives tell you was built by the *Romans*. 'Tis true, that makes it ne'er the better; but, however, its Situation, which is upon a great Heighth, is very advantageous. In a clear Day you may see *Calis* from hence plain enough, the Distance being but twenty Miles. There is in this Castle a *Culverin*, (Cannon) which the Estates of *Holland* made a Present of to Queen *Elizabeth*. The famous *Culverin* of *Nancy*, now lying in the Citadel of *Dunkirk*, is longer || by four Foot. It is surprizing that *Dover* should be one of the *Cinque-Ports*, when it cannot properly be said to have any Port at all, but only an Entrance for small Barks.

DRINK-

* The *Pulmonick Pthist*.

† A Distemper very common and very fatal to Children.

|| It is 22 Foot long.

DRINKING HEALTHS.] Whereas in *France* drinking of *Healths* is a Custom almost out of *Date* among People of any *Distinction*, it being equally impertinent, and ridiculous; here, on the contrary, it still subsists in its full *Strength*. To drink at *Table*, without drinking to somebody's *Health*, especially among middling People, would be like drinking in a *Corner*, and be reckon'd a very rude *Action*. There are two principal *Grimaces* which are universally observ'd, upon this *Occasion*, among Persons of all *Degrees* and *Conditions*: The first is, that the Person whose *Health* is drank, if an *Inferior* or even an * *Equal*, must remain as still as a *Statue* while the *Drinker* is drinking. If, for *Instance*, you are about to help your self to something out of the *Dish*, you must stop suddenly, lay aside your *Fork* or *Spoon*, and wait without stirring any more than a *Stone* till the other has drank: After which, the second *Grimace* is to make him a low *Bow*, to the great *Hazard* of dipping your *Peruke* in the *Sauce* upon your *Plate*. I own, that to a *Stranger* these *Customs* seem ridiculous; he thinks nothing can be more pleasant than to see a *Man* that is just going to chew a *Mouthful* of *Victuals*, cut a *Piece* of *Bread*, wipe his *Fingers*, or any

F 3 Thing

* Unless they live together in very great Familiarity.

Thing of that Nature, in a Moment put on a grave serious Face, keep his Eyes fix'd upon the Person, that drinks his Health, and grow as motionless as if he were taken with an universal Palsy, or struck with a Thunderbolt. As Civility absolutely requires this respectful Immobility in the *Patient*, so there is some Caution to be used on the Part of the *Agent*: When you would drink a Man's Health, you should first keep your Eye upon him for a Moment, and give him Time, if possible, to swallow his Mouthful, that you may not reduce him to the perplexing and uneasy Necessity of putting a sudden Stop to his || Mill, and so sitting a good while with his Mouth cramm'd with a huge Load of Victuals, which commonly getting all to one Side, raises his Cheek as high as an Egg, so forming a large kind of a Wen, often shining with Grease, equally distorted and unseemly. The usual Kick is, for the Men * to drink the Women's Health, and the Women the Men's; and if any one in Company should break this Law, 'twould be reckon'd intolerable Rudeness.

EARL-MARSHALL †.] The Earl-Marshal of *England* is the eighth great Officer

‡ Grinders.

* Upon some certain Occasions they drink round.

† At present the Duke of *Norfolk*; but this high Officer is call'd *Earl-Marshal*; because formerly he was an *Earl* by his Office,

Officer of the Kingdom : He has not now the same Power as he had formerly. He is as it were Great Master of the Ceremonies, as at Coronations, Publick Entries, Funerals, &c. In certain extraordinary Cases concerning Affairs in War this high Officer is the decisive Judge: He is Head of the Heraldry, or College of Heralds; and no Body can take a Coat of Arms without his Direction and Order.

EAST WIND.] The East Wind in those Provinces of *France* that I am acquainted with, is generally a dry Wind. In *Normandy* they call it *Vent d'Amont*, and 'tis very seldom that it rains when the Wind is in that Corner; but in a *Vent d'Aval*, which is the West Wind, it seldom fails of raining. It is quite the contrary to this in *England*; at least in the Countries round *London*, the East Wind is rainy, and the West Wind clear, especially when it veers a little to the South. In a North-West Wind it often rains, and very long too.

EDIFICES.] It would be to no Purpose here to make a List of the principal Edifices that I know in *England*, as well at *London* as elsewhere, because I shall speak of each in its proper Place.

ENGLAND.] *England* and *Scotland* make together the biggest, richest, and finest Island in the World. As to the Etymology of *Anglia* and *Britannia* we

may consult *Bothart* and *Cambden*, who have collected all that has been wrote upon that Head. I have indeed read all this, but I can neither copy nor repeat it, for I have a most mortal Aversion to such uncertain Disquisitions, which perplex but never satisfy the Mind. The *Octavius* of *Minucius Felix*, among the Wonders of God that relate to his Subject, informs us, That the warm Vapours of the Sea give Heat to *England*, which could not be heated by the Sun. Let who will philosophize upon this for me! Be it true or false, and let the Air of this happy Island be warm'd how it will, it is certain a more temperate Climate can not be wish'd. Those that live more to the South, reckon *England* in the Number of the Countries that they call *Northern*: But I would not have them be under such a Mistake as to imagine, that this North is like the frozen North about the Pole; for I aver, that the Middle of *France* * does not enjoy a milder Air than *England*. They have all manner of Fruits tolerably good; I mean those Fruits that do not absolutely require a very hot Climate. Except some craggy Mountains in *Wales*, a small Number of barren Plains, like that of *Salisbury*, and a few Marishes, *England*, generally speaking,

* *Caesar* was of Opinion, that the Air was more temperate in *England* than in *France*.

speaking, is a fine fruitful Country: It abounds in Corn and Pasture, as well as in abundance of other Things, which beautify and enrich it, each whereof I shall speak of in its Place. The Island contains above ten Degrees in Length; the Inequality of its Breadth makes it impossible to give any satisfactory Account of it *.

[ENGLISH.] The Inhabitants of this excellent Country are tall, handsome, well-made, fair, active, robust, courageous, thoughtful, devout, Lovers of the Liberal Arts, and as capable of the Sciences as any People in the World. I can't imagine what could occasion the Notion that I have frequently observ'd in *France*, That the *English* were Treacherous. 'Tis strange, that they, of all Nations of the World, should lie under this Scandal; they, whose Generosity cannot so much as bear that two Men should fight without an Equality of Arms, Offensive and Defensive: He that should venture to use either Cane or Sword against a Man that had nothing to defend himself with but his Hands, would run a Risque of being torn to Pieces by the Prentices of the Neighbourhood, and by the Mob. 'Tis certainly great Injustice
to

* Some Authors write, that the Kingdom of *England* contains about 3 Millions of Acres, which they make to be the 333^d Part of the habitable World.

to reckon Treachery among the Vices familiar to the *English*. Other Nations also accuse the common People among the *English* of Incivility, because they generally accost one another without putting their Hands to their Hats *, and without that Flood of Compliments that usually pours out of the Mouth of the *French*, *Italians*, &c. But they take the Thing in a wrong Light; every one follows his own Ideas; and the Idea of the *English* is, that Civility does not consist wholly of these outward Shows, which very often are hypocritical and deceitful. The Manners of the *English*, generally speaking, are very different from ours; and I doubt not but all their Neighbours say the same. As 'tis the constant Practice with Men to blame every Thing that is not conformable to their own Customs, we must not wonder that the *English* and *French*, who live together, are continually criticizing each other. Men of Sense, that look upon Things with other Eyes, and are convinc'd, that whatever depends wholly upon Fashions is in it self indifferent, do not trouble themselves about such Niceties. *When they are at Rome,*
they

* I observ'd t'other Day, that a private Gentleman that had lost a Wager upon a Horse-Race to one of the greatest and richest Noblemen in the Kingdom, went up to him, and paid him his Money without so much as moving his Hat. This would be thought very ridiculous in *France*, but is not so in *England*. Vide *Salutation*.

they live as they do at Rome †, and always remember, that these Customs are like Fardingals and High-crown'd Hats, which are becoming in one Place, at the same Time that they are ridiculous in another, I am willing to believe, that the *English* are subject to certain Faults, as no doubt all Nations are; but every Thing consider'd, I'm satisfy'd, by several Years Experience, that the more Strangers are acquainted with the *English*, the more they will esteem and love them. What brave Men do I know in *England*! What Moderation! What Generosity! What Uprightness of Heart! What Piety and Charity! Yes, there are in *England* Persons that may truly be call'd *Accomplish'd*; Men who are Wisdom and Goodness it self, if we may say so much of any Thing besides God. Peace and Prosperity be eternally upon *England*!

EPISCOPACY: See RELIGION.

The EXCHANGE.] Which the *English* call the *Royal-Exchange*, is one of the finest Buildings in *London*. The first, which Sir *Thomas Gresham* built at his own Charge, in the Year 1566, was entirely consum'd in the dreadful * Fire of *London*, which I shall speak of in its Order. Immediately after that fatal Accident,

† Cum fueris Romæ, Romano vivito more;
Cum fueris alibi, vivito sicut ibi.
* Annq 1666.

dent, the City of *London* and Company of *Mercers* set about the present Edifice, which cost them above 50000 *l.* Sterling, as we are told by *Richard Burton* and *Thomas Delaune*, and after them Doctor *Chamberlain*, who copies from them with great Exactness in this and many other Articles. They also say, that this Building, which is a long Square, stands upon a Piece of Ground containing 203 Foot from East to West, and 171 Foot from North to South. They justly observe, that this is the richest Spot of Ground for its Bigness in the whole World, since it contains but three Quarters of an Acre, or very little more, and brings in an annual Revenue of 50000 *Livres*, or 4000 *l.* Sterling: This Revenue belongs to the City and the Company of *Mercers*, who advanc'd the Money for the Building.

EXCESTER, or EXETER. A Bishoprick. (*Ischa Dumnoniorum* * in *Ptolemy*.) This City is the Capital of *Devonshire*, and one of the best in the Kingdom. It is built upon an Eminence, upon the Left Shore of a good pretty River call'd the *Ex*, about three or four Leagues from the Sea. The Episcopal See was transferr'd thither from the City of *St. Germain*, towards the Middle of the 11th Century: It is enelos'd with Walls, and there are still to be seen

some

* *Exonia, Isaca.*

some Remains of the old † Castle, which was the Place of the Residence of the *West-Saxon* Kings. The Cathedral, built by *Ethelstan*, or *Adelstan*, about the Year 910, and dedicated to *St. Peter*, is one of the finest Churches in *England*. They drive a great Trade in Woollen Manufacture.

FAIRS.] *England* hath Fairs and Markets in abundance, and, in general, all Sorts of Means and Conveniencies for Trade. *Bartholomew Fair* * is the greatest in *London*; indeed there is no great Business done at it, but the City of *London* it self is a perpetual Fair.

FEASTS.] The *English* eat well, but are no great Feasters: They do not invite their Friends to eat at their Houses so frequently as we do in *France*: But upon certain solemn Occasions they make sumptuous or rather extravagant Banquets. On the Day of the Coronation, 'tis very well worth while to see the Tables in *Westminster-Hall*. When a Knight of the Garter is install'd, the Feast † is no less magnificent. The same may be said of those given by the Bishops when they are consecrated; those of certain Judges and Lawyers at their Promotion; and

† This Castle has been frequently repair'd, and is at present in a pretty good Condition. From the upper Apartment you have a Prospect of the Sea.

* It begins the 24th of *August*, and lasts a Fortnight.

† Kept at *Windfor Castle*.

and that of the || Lord-Mayor of *London*, which is sometimes honour'd with the Presence of the King and Chief Ministers of State.

FELONY.] They give the Name of Felony in *England* to all capital Crimes tending to the Destruction of Society, and worthy of Death. The Word is a Remnant of the old *Norman*, and signifies now as it did formerly, the Rebellion of a Subject or Vassal against his Lord. All true Felonies, except those redeemable by the Benefit of the Clergy, are Hanging Cases. Robbers on the Highway, that have doubled their Felony by the Addition of Murder to Theft, do not suffer any greater Punishment than the others; but their Bodies must be expos'd upon the very Road † where they committed the Crime.

FESTIVAL.] The Church of *England* not being willing to melt down the *Roman* Religion quite, as was done at *Geneva* and elsewhere, to purify it by the Crucible of *Calvinism*; but having set about the Reformation of that Religion in another Manner, cutting off what was bad and superfluous, and mending what was mendable, without thinking her self oblig'd to change the Face of it

|| See *Mayor*.

† They fasten the Body with several Iron Hoops, which form a kind of Sack, and hang it upon the Gibbet.

it entirely; hath, among other Things, left in her Calendar the Names of some true Saints, such as the Apostles, and some other remarkable Days, as *Christmas*, the *Circumcision*, the *Ascension*, &c. But all the Celebration she makes of these Festivals, consists in Prayers agreeable to the Day, in Commemoration either of the Virtues of the Saint, or of the Things perform'd on that Day; as for Instance, in reading the History of the *Ascension*, and in wholesome Meditations thereupon. The Shops are * open as at other Times, and Liberty of working denied to no Man.

FEVERSHAM,] In the County of *Kent*. King *Stephen* founded the Abbey of *Feversham*, and was there interr'd with his Wife † *Matilda*. The Town is pretty enough, and indifferently well peopled, tho' situated in an Air that is reckon'd *Aguish*. From hence you have a Prospect of the Isle of *Shepey*, which is very near it, where King *James* was taken by some Fishermen, as he was endeavouring to make his Escape: (the 12th of *December* 1688.) *Hunt*, one of the Fishermen,

* If during the *Christmas* Holy-Days, for Instance, or *Easter*, the Shops are generally shut, it is not because People are actually hinder'd from working, but because they all voluntarily join in the Exercises of Piety practis'd on those Days.

† Daughter and Heiress of *Eustace*, Earl of *Boulogne*: the *English* call her *Mam*.

ermen, was a little wanting of Respect to that Prince, and accordingly was one of the Persons excepted in the general Pardon sent by him from *La Hogue* into *England*, the 16th of *May* 1692. Captain *S.* who harbour'd the King while he was at *Fewersham*, and show'd him as much Zeal and Affection as *Hunt* had done Contempt, got nothing by it: His misapply'd Fidelity has only brought him to pay double Taxes as well as the rest of his Tribe, to the no small Prejudice of his Family.

FIRE OF LONDON.] The City of *London* not being very substantially built, and having been much less so formerly than it is now, has often suffer'd by great Conflagrations. I could mention several, but that it is no very agreeable Subject to dwell upon. I shall therefore content my self with giving a short Abridgment of what has been written by several Authors concerning the last great Fire in 1666. On *Sunday* the 2d of *September*, about Two in the Morning, the Fire began at a Bakers, * in that Part of the Town where all the Streets were narrow, and all the Houses built of Deal. In a very short Time the Fire spread all about, and made so speedy and so furious a Progress, that by the next Evening the greater Part of the City was nothing but

* Near the Bridge.

but a Heap of Rubbish. It continued three whole Days, 'till *Wednesday* Morning. There were 13200 Houses burnt down, which stood upon the Space of † 436 Acres || of Ground; fourscore and nine Churches, taking in *St. Paul's* Cathedral, and a great many handsome publick Edifices. The Loss was at first reckon'd at immense Sums; but upon a more reasonable Computation, it was found to amount to about twelve Millions Sterling; that is to say, one hundred and fifty Millions of *Livres Tournois*. In less than four Years Time the City of *London* was seen to rise out of it's Ashes, more rich and stately than ever. The Churches indeed were not all * rebuilt in so short a Time, tho' now they are, except the Cathedral, which will require some Years yet before it can be finish'd.

FISH,] in Proportion, is dearer than any other Belly-timber at *London*.

FORESTS,] There are abundance of Forests in *England*; so that they do not burn Coal so much in *England* for want of Wood.

FRENCH CHURCHES,] There are now at *London* two and twenty Churches

G

be-

† Reckoning what was burnt both in the City and Suburbs.

‡ Sixteen Foot and a half make a Perch; forty Perches in Length, to four in Breadth, make an Acre. The *English* Foot is $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter than the *French* Foot.

* To the Number of 89.

belonging to the *French* Refugees. Some have stuck to their old Service according to the Institution of *Calvin*; others have conform'd to the Church of *England*, and Part have grown amphibious. These last had a violent Struggle in their own Minds, when, among other Things, they brought themselves to so much Christian Complaisance as to preach bare-headed. The Modern *Jews* think it ridiculous to imagine, that God is at all concern'd whether a Man's Hat is on or no in his Temple; and conformable to this Idea, they enter their Synagogues as they'd go into a Fair: On the contrary, the Church of *England* looks upon it with the greatest Indignation, as an infamous and abominable Thing for Men, that know God, to be a Moment cover'd in the Place allotted for his Service. The Protestants of *Geneva* and of *France* observe a Kind of Medium: They pull off their Hats when they go into Church, and never put 'em on during the reading of the Commandments, the singing of *Psalms*, or saying of Prayers; but they may cover themselves if they please, and no Body will take Offence at their so doing, while the Scripture is reading, and all the Time of the Sermon. Here you see is Custom and Fancy on every Side. The *English* ask us, why we are such Fools as to think our selves oblig'd to be uncover'd while

while we sing a Psalm, when the Moment afterwards we put on our Hats, while that very Psalm is reading? And we, by Way of Answer, most humbly beseech them to tell us, why they sit when the Epistle is reading, when they think it decent to stand at the reading of the Gospel? Not having any good Answer to make them, we put the Change upon them by recriminating; and thus both of us are equally forc'd to confess our Infirmities. Happy those who can do so! for to acknowledge one's Folly is an Act of Wisdom: But, alas! for 'tis very well worth an alas! it often happens that each remains in his former Error. But to return to the Hat. This Hat upon the Head of a Minister in the Pulpit, is so unworthy, * and so scandalous an Object in the Eye of a rigid Churchman, that he would think a Monster from Hell full as pleasing a Sight. He might else, perhaps, go into a Meeting; nay, and with much ado persuade himself to hear a Sermon there, notwithstanding their other Nonconformities: But a Hat! a Hat upon the Head of a Preacher in his Sermon! bless us! it shocks his Eyes, it disturbs his Mind, it splits his Heart; he sighs, he groans, he laments; a holy Fury possesses him, he rushes out,

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and

* The *English*, both Churchmen and Presbyterians, nay, the Quakers themselves, never preach with their Hats on.

and never sets his Foot within the Walls again. The frequent Examples which have happen'd of this Proceeding, have induc'd some Consistories of *French Churches*, tho' Nonconformists in other respects, to take a Resolution of conforming in that one Point of Preaching without a Hat. It is true the poor Folks have had a great deal of Perplexity about it, and stand but in odd Kind of Circumstances upon it ; for if, on one Hand, this Concession of theirs is look'd upon by the Zealots of the Church of *England* as a Step towards Conversion, on the other Hand, the *French* and *Walloon Brethren*, who pull their Hats over their Eyes more than ever, for the better resisting this dreadful Storm, look upon them as Cowards and Prevaricators. I know a *French Minister*, who being desir'd to preach in one of those Churches where the Hat was as essential as Orthodoxy of Doctrine, most unhappily forgot to carry his with him when he went up into the Pulpit, and began to preach without his Hat, as he had been used to do in his own Church, which was one of the moderate ones : Scarce had he begun his Exordium, when behold ten or twelve Arms rose all together from the Pew where the silly old doting Elders sat, making Sign after Sign, together with an odd Kind of a stifled Murmur,

to let him know that it was not customary among them to preach without a Hat. The Minister saw their Grimaces, and told me he easily gueſs'd what they meant, for their Motions were intelligible enough ; but where ſhould he get a Hat ? Or what Neceſſity was there for being ſo very Complaiſant to ſuch Block-heads ? The great Number of *French Churches* which I have mention'd, ſome Conformiſts, others Nonconformiſts, muſt needs employ a great many Miniſters : But the Number of theſe poor Exiles is ſo great, that there are ſtill many who have no Flock of their own to tend. Among the former, *there are ſome* that are extremely proud of their Employment, and look down with Scorn upon thoſe who are not actually in Practice as they are. But in truth this Vanity is very ill-grounded ; for to ſpeak freely, except a very ſmall Number, it was not upon the Account of Merit that certain Miniſters were appointed to ſerve their Congregations : Merit was principally regarded only in the Chappel of the *Savoy*, and the old *Wallaon Church* ; and even there ſome were receiv'd without being choſen, only becauſe they were the firſt that came over. The other Churches are Bodies collected together by four, fix, or more associated Miniſters, who making Uſe of the Liberty of the Country,

have, partly by Alms, and partly upon their own Venture, built Churches, wherein are Pews under Lock and Key, which they let out; at so much a Year, to those who rather out of Conveniency of Nearness, than for any other Reason, happen to make up the Congregation. All the other Ministers might do the same if they pleased; and if they do not, one may venture to say, that considering the present State of Things, they are more prudent in forbearing, than some certain Traders are in acting the Prelates and great People: Yes, it is certainly true, that among those who make such a boasting of their Churches and their Pews, there are some Ministers of the very meanest Characters; as among the others there are Men of great Learning, Piety, and Merit. 'Twas therefore with great Injustice, that a Priest nam'd *M. Cb*——, who lately embrac'd our Communion, and was receiv'd into one of those outwardly amphibious Societies, which I have before spoken of, taxes * these venerable Servants of God with *being fallen asleep in luxurious Idleness*: A fine Accusation indeed this new Convert charges them with! Luxury is at her Ease, lolling at Table, or on Beds of Down; she fattens the Heroes of the Lutrin, and makes the Cushions groan beneath

* In a kind of Sermon lately publish'd by him.

beneath the Weight of their double Chins; but you meet with no such Folks in the poor afflicted Troop which *M. Cb*—— falsely and rashly accuses of living in Luxury. These illustrious Confessors of the Name of Christ, have hardly Bread for their Mouths and Shoes for their Feet; and they have Need of all their pious Resignation to support them, in humbly submitting, as they do, to the Decrees of Providence, which is pleased so to dispose of them. This is their Luxury! Their Idleness is a Reproach full as unjust: Among these good Ministers, there are several whom Age and Infirmary keep in a Silence, which is but too necessary and too great an Affliction to them: There are others who might do here what they us'd to do in *France*; but who do it not because they have neither Means nor Occasion to do it. Supposing it then to be true, that both these are really unemploy'd, 'tis only upon Force; and they ought rather to be pity'd than insulted for it: But 'tis false to say that these Gentlemen are unemploy'd; tho' they do not preach regularly upon set Days, yet preach they do, and that frequently: They visit the Sick and the Afflicted; they write Books of Devotion; and their whole Conduct has a sweet Savour of Charity and Edification.

FRENCH REFUGEES.] See Refugees.

FRUITS.] The *Frenchmen*, who set up for a nice Taste in Fruit, despise all the *English* Fruit in general: But they carry the Matter too far. 'Tis true, the Climate of *France* is more happy; but that of *England* must not be reckon'd among the unhappy ones. We are to consider, that the Fruit sold at common Markets, (and the *French* Refugees eat little other) is generally bad enough of all Conscience; so that we must not judge of the whole Piece by such a Sample.

FUNERALS.] As soon as any Person is dead, they are oblig'd to give Notice thereof to the Minister of the Parish, and to those who are appointed to visit dead Bodies. This Custom of visiting dead Bodies was establish'd after the dreadful Plague that ravag'd *London* in 1665, to the Intent that it might be immediately known, if there was any contagious Distemper, and proper Methods taken to put a Stop to it. They are generally two Women that do this. The Clerk of the Parish receives their Certificate; and out of these is form'd an Abridgement that is publish'd every Week. By this Paper † you see how many Persons of both Sexes dy'd within that Week, of what Distemper, or by what Accident.

There is an Act of Parliament which ordains, That the Dead shall be bury'd in a Woollen Stuff, which is a Kind of a thin
Bays,

† This Paper likewise gives an Account of the Number christen'd.

Bays, which they call *Flannel*; nor is it lawful to use the least Needleful of Thread or Silk. (The Intention of this Act is for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufacture.) This Shift is always white; but there are different Sorts of it as to Fineness, and consequently of different Prices. To make these Dresses is a particular Trade, and there are many that sell nothing else; so that these Habits for the Dead are always to be had ready made, of what Size or Price you please, for People of every Age and Sex. After they have wash'd the Body thoroughly clean, and shav'd it, if it be a Man, and his Beard be grown during his Sickness, they put it on a Flannel Shirt, which has commonly a Sleeve purled about the Wrists, and the Slit of the Shirt down the Breast done in the same Manner. When these Ornaments are not of Woollen Lace, they are at least edg'd, and sometimes embroider'd with black Thread. The Shirt shou'd be at least half a Foot longer than the Body, that the Feet of the Deceas'd may be wrapped in it, as in a Bag. When they have thus folded the End of this Shirt close to the Feet, they tye the Part that is folded down with a Piece of Woollen Thread, as we do our Stockings; so that the End of the Shirt is done into a Kind of Tuft. Upon the Head they put a Cap, which they fasten with a very broad Chin-

Chin cloth; with Gloves on the Hands, and a Cravat round the Neck, all of Wool-
 len. That the Body may ly the softer,
 some put a Lay of Bran, about four Inches
 thick, at the Bottom of the Coffin. Instead
 of a Cap, the Women have a Kind of
 Head-Dress, with a Forehead-cloth. The
 Body being thus equipp'd, and laid in the
 Coffin, (which Coffin is sometimes very
 magnificent) it is visited a second Time, to
 see that it is bury'd in Flannel, and that
 nothing about it is sowed with Thread.
 They let it lye three or four Days in this
 Condition; which Time they allow, as
 well to give the dead Person an Opportu-
 nity of coming to Life again, if his Soul
 has not quite left his Body, as to pre-
 pare Mourning, and the Ceremonies of
 the Funeral. They send the Beadle with
 a List of such Friends and Relations as
 they have a Mind to invite; and some-
 times they have printed Tickets, which
 they leave at their Houses. A little be-
 fore the Company is set in Order for the
 March, they lay the Body into the Coffin
 upon two Stools, in a Room, where all
 that please may go and see it; then they
 take off the Top of the Coffin, and remove
 from off the Face a litle square Piece of
 Flannel, made on Purpose to cover it, and
 not fastened to any Thing: Upon this Oc-
 casion, the rich Equipage of the Dead
 does Honour to the Living. The Rela-
 tions

tions and chief Mourners are in a Chamber apart, with their more intimate Friends; and the rest of the Guests are dispersed in several Rooms about the House. When they are ready to set out, they nail up the Coffin, and a Servant presents the Company with Sprigs of Rosemary: Every one takes a Sprig, and carries it in his Hand 'till the Body is put into the Grave, at which Time they all throw their Sprigs in after it. Before they set out, and after they return, it is usual to present the Guests with something to drink, either red or white Wine, boil'd with Sugar and Cinnamon, or some other such Liquor: Every one drinks two or three Cups. *Butler*, the Keeper of a * Tavern, told me, that there was a Tun of Red Port drank at his Wife's Burial, besides mull'd White Wine. *Note*, No Men ever go to Womens Burials, nor the Women to the Mens; so that there were none but Women at the drinking of *Butler's* Wine. Such Women in *England* will hold it out with the Men, when they have a Bottle before them, as well as upon r'other Occasion, and tattle infinitely better than they. The Parish has always three or four Mortuary Cloths of different † Prices, to furnish those who are at the Charge of the Interment. These
Cloths.

* The Crown and Scepter in *St. Martins-street*.

† The handsomest is hir'd out at 5 or 6 Crowns.

Cloths, which they call *Palls*, are some of black Velvet, others of Cloth with an Edge of white Linnen or Silk a Foot broad, or thereabouts: For a Batchellor or Maid, or for a Woman that dies in Child-bed, the Pall is white. This is spread over the Coffin, and is so broad, that the six or eight * Men that carry the † Body are quite hid beneath it to their Waste; and the Corners and Sides of it hang down low enough to be born by || those who, according to Custom, are invited for that Purpose. They generally give black or white Gloves, and black Crape Hatbands to those that carry the Pall; sometimes also white Silk Scarves. Every Thing being ready to move, (it must be remember'd that I always speak of middling People, among whom the Customs of a Nation are most truly to be learn'd) one or more Beadles march first, each carrying a long Staff, at the End of which is a great Apple or Knob of Silver. The Minister of the Parish, generally accompany'd by some other Minister, and attended by the Clerk, walks next; and the Body, carry'd as I said before, comes just after him. The Relations in close Mourning, and all the Guests two and two, make up the rest of the Procession. The

* In black Cloaths.

† Upon their Shoulders.

|| Six Friends, Men or Women, according to the Occasion.

The common Practice is to carry the Corpse thus into the Body of the Church, where they set it down upon two Trestles, while either a Funeral-Sermon is preach'd, containing an Elogium upon the deceased; or certain Prayers said, adapted to the Occasion. If the Body is not bury'd in the Church, they carry it to the * Church-yard belonging to the same, where it is interr'd in the Presence of the Guests, who are round the Grave, and do not leave it 'till the Earth is thrown in upon it. Then they return Home in the same Order that they came, and each drinks two or three Glasses more before he goes Home. Among Persons of Quality 'tis customary to embalm the Body, and to expose it for a Fort-night or more on a Bed of State. After which they carry it in a Sort of a Waggon made for that Purpose, and cover'd with black Cloth, to the Place appointed by the Deceased. This Cart † is attended by a long Train of Mourning Coaches belonging to the Friends of the dead Person.

The Article of *Funerals* puts me in Mind of that of the pretended Mr. *Wickham*, who dy'd at *London* about six Years ago.

* When the Body is carry'd directly to the Grave, the Minister performs the same Service there, as he would otherwise do in the Church. You may see this Service in the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

† He means our *Hearse*.

ago in *December* 1691, whose History I shall give you by Way of Digression, believing it will not be unpleasant. A good likely Sort of a Man, that had been many Years Footman to a rich Gentleman at *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*, call'd Mr. *Wickham*, came to *London*, and took a Lodging at a * *Bakehouse* over against *Arundel-street* in the *Strand*. The Baker being ask'd by his Lodger what Countryman he was, reply'd, that he was of *Banbury*; and the pretended *Wickham*, mighty glad to meet with his Countryman, was wonderfully fond of the Baker; adding, that since he was of *Banbury*, he must needs know Mr. *Wickham*, or have heard of his Name. The Baker, who indeed was very well acquainted with that Gentleman's Family, tho' he had been absent from *Banbury* fifteen or twenty Years, was very glad to hear News of it; but was perfectly overjoy'd when he was inform'd that the Man he was talking with was Mr. *Wickham* himself. This produces great Respect on the Side of the Baker, and new Testimonies of Friendship from the Sham *Wickham*: The Family must be call'd up, that Mr. *Wickham* might see them, and they must drink a Glass together to their Friends at *Banbury*, and take a Pipe. The Baker did not in the least
doubt

* This Baker was known to be a rich Man

doubt his having got Mr. *Wickham* for his Lodger ; but yet he could not help wondering that he should see neither Footman nor Portmantle. He therefore made bold to ask him, how a Man of his Estate came to be unattended ? The pretended *Wickham* making a Sign to him to speak softly, told him that his Servants were in a Place where he could easily find them when he wanted them ; but that at present he must be very careful of being known, because he came up to Town to arrest a Merchant of *London*, who ow'd him a great Sum of Money, and was just going to break : That he desir'd to be *incognito* for fear he should miss his Stroke, and so begg'd he would never mention his Name. The next Day Mr. *Wickham* went Abroad to take his Measures with a Comrade of his own Stamp, about playing their Parts in Concert : It was concluded between them, that this latter should go for Mr. *Wickham's* Servant, and come privately from Time to Time to see his Master, and attend upon him. That very Night the Servant came, and Mr. *Wickham* looking at his own dirty Neckcloth in the Glass, was in a great Rage at him for letting him be without Money, Linnen, or any other Conveniencies by his Negligence, in not carrying his Box to the Waggon at the due Time, which would cause a
 Delay

Delay of three Days. This was said aloud while the Baker was in the next Room, on Purpose that he might hear it. This poor deluded Man hereupon runs immediately to his Drawers, carries Mr. *Wickham* the best Linnen he had in the World, begg'd him to honour him so much as to wear it, and at the same Time lays down fifty Guineas upon his Table, that he might do him the Favour to accept of them also. *Wickham* at first refus'd them, but with much ado was prevail'd upon. As soon as he had got this Money, he made up a Livery of the same Colour as the true Mr. *Wickham*'s, gave it to another pretended Footman, and brought a Box full of Goods as coming from the *Banbury* Waggon. The Baker more satisfy'd than ever that he had to do with Mr. *Wickham*, and consequently with one of the richest and noblest Gentlemen in the Kingdom, made it more and more his Business to give him fresh Marks of his profound Respect and zealous Affection. To be short, *Wickham* made a shift to milk him of a hundred and fifty Guineas, besides the first fifty, for all which he gave him his Note. Three Weeks after the Beginning of this Adventure, as this Rogue was at a Tavern, he was seiz'd with a violent Head-ach, with a burning Fever, and great Pains in all Parts of his Body. As soon as he found himself ill, he

he went Home to his Lodging to Bed, where he was waited upon by one of his pretended Footmen, and assisted in every Thing by the good Baker, who advanc'd whatever Money was wanting, and pass'd his Word to the * Doctors, Apothecaries, and every Body else. Mean while *Wickbam* grew worse and worse, and about the fifth Day was given over. The Baker, griev'd to the Heart at the melancholy Condition of his noble Friend, thought himself bound to tell him, tho' with much Regret, what the Doctors thought of him. *Wickbam* receiv'd the News as calmly as if he had been the best Christian in the World and fully prepar'd for Death. He desir'd a Minister might be sent for, and receiv'd the † Communion the same Day. Never was more Resignation to the Will of God; never more Piety, more Zeal, or more Confidence in the Merits of Christ. Next Day the Distemper and the Danger encreasing very much, the Impostor told the Baker, that it was not enough to have taken Care of his Soul, he ought also to set his worldly Affairs in Order; and so desir'd that he might make his Will, while he was yet sound in Mind. A Scrivener

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* He was visited by Dr. *Lowther* and Dr. *Smith*, two of the most eminent Physicians in *London*.

† It is the Practice of the Church of *England* to give the Communion to sick People.

therefore was immediately sent for, and his Will made and sign'd in all the Forms before several Witnesſes. *Wickham* by this dispos'd of all his Estate, real and personal, Jewels, Coaches, Teams, Race-Horſes of ſuch and ſuch Colours, Packs of Hounds, Ready Money, &c. a Houſe with all Appurtenances and Dependencies to the Baker; almoſt all his Linnen to the Wife; five hundred Guineas to their eldeſt Son; eight hundred to the four Daughters; two hundred to the Parſon that had comforted him in his Sickneſs; two hundred to each of the Doctors, and one hundred to the Apothecary; fifty Guineas and Mourning to each of his Footmen, fifty to embalm him, fifty for his Coffin, two hundred to hang the Houſe with Mourning, and to defray the reſt of the Charges of his Interment: A hundred Guineas for Gloves, Hatbands, Scarves, and Gold Rings; ſuch a Diamond to ſuch a Friend, ſuch an Emerald to another. Nothing more Noble, nothing more Generous. This done *Wickham* call'd the Baker to him, loaded him and his whole Family with Benediſtions, and told him, that immediately after his Deceafe, he had nothing to do but to go to the Lawyer mention'd in the Will, who was acquainted with all his Affairs, and would give him full Inſtructions how to proceed. Preſently after this my Gentleman

A Gentleman falls into Convulsions and dyes. The Baker at first thought of nothing but burying him with all the Pomp imaginable, according to the Will: He hung all the Rooms in his House, the Staircase, and the Entry, with Mourning: He gave Orders for making the Rings, Cloaths, Coffin, &c. He sent for the Embalmer: In a Word, he omitted nothing, and having drain'd his Purse to the last Drop, he was forc'd to borrow, to buy little Necessaries for the Burial. *Wickham* was not to be interr'd till the fourth Day after his Death, and every Thing was got ready by the second. The Baker having got this Hurry off his Hands, had now Time to go look for the Lawyer, before he laid him in the Ground. After having put the Body into a rich Coffin, cover'd with Velvet and Plates of Silver, and settled every Thing else, he began to consider that it would not be improper to reimburse himself as soon as possible, and take Possession of his new Estate: He therefore went and communicated this whole Affair to the Lawyer. This Gentleman was indeed acquainted with the true Mr. *Wickham*, had all his Papers in his Hands, and often receiv'd Letters from him. He was strangely surpriz'd to hear of the Sickness and Death of Mr. *Wickham*, from whom he had heard the very Day before; and we

may easily imagine the poor Baker was much more surpriz'd, when he found that in all Likelyhood he was bit. 'Tis not hard to conceive the Discourse that pass'd between these two. To conclude, the Baker was thoroughly convinc'd by several Circumstances, too tedious to relate here, that the true Mr. *Wickham* was in perfect Health, and that the Man he took for him was the greatest Villain and most compleat Hypocrite that ever liv'd. Upon this he immediately turn'd the Rogue's Body out of the rich Coffin, which he sold for a third * Part of what it cost him: All the Tradesmen that had been employ'd towards the Burial, had Compassion on the Baker, and took their Things again, tho' not without some Loss to him. He himself pull'd off his Mourning, and put on his old mealy Cloaths again; and they dug a Hole in a Corner of *St. Clement's* Church-yard, where they threw in his Body with as little Ceremony as possible. I was an Eye-witness of most of the Things which I have here related, and shall leave the Reader to make his own Reflections upon them. I have been assur'd from several Hands, that the Baker has since had his Loss pretty well made up to him by the Generosity of the true

* It might have fetch'd more, if it had not been made scandalous by the Body that had been inclos'd in it.

trug Mr. *Wickham*, for whose Sake the honest Man had been so open-hearted.

GARTER.] See Knights.

GATES.] The City of *London* has an old Wall, built, some Authors say, by *Constantine the Great*; but ruin'd and repair'd in several Parts. These Walls have their Gates, which may also be call'd old, tho' rebuilt in these later Times. These Gates are to the Number of Seven, and are most of them us'd for Prisons. * *Ludgate*, built, according to Tradition, by a certain King call'd *Lud*, sixteen-hundred Years ago. *Newgate*, the common Prison for Malefactors. *Aldersgate*, by Corruption from *Eldersgate*, or the Gate of the Elder Tree, so nam'd from a great Elder Tree which stood near it. *Cripplegate*, so call'd from some Cripples that us'd to beg under it. *Moorgate*, or the Gate of the Marshes. *Bishopsgate*, because built by a Bishop. *Aldgate*, or the Old Gate. There are also some Posterns. The Gate of *Temple Bar* is a good agreeable Piece of Building.

GAZETTE.] The *London Gazette* is the truest and most cautious of all the Gazettes that I know. It inserts no News but what is certain, and often waits for the Confirmation of it, before it publishes it. Besides this Gazette, which

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comes

* This Gate was rebuilt by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1586: Her Statue is plac'd upon it, together with those of the pretended King *Lud* and his two Sons.

comes from the Secretaries Office, there are generally four or five other News-Papers written by private Hands. They have also at London the Gazettes of all foreign Countries.

GENTLEMAN.] See Nobility.

St. GEORGE.] There are a great many Englishmen that know their Patron only by Name: Here follows an Abridgement of his Story, extracted by my self out of the *ancient and true English Legend*; of which there are but two Copies remaining in the whole Kingdom. St. George was a Gentleman of Cappadocia, handsome and well-made, as Valiant as his Sword, and above all an excellent Christian. After divers great Journeys, happening to be in a certain City of *Lybia*, he was forewarn'd in a Dream, not to depart thence till farther Orders. Near the City was a deep Lake, the Retreat of a most dreadful Dragon, the biggest and most furious that was to be met with in the whole Nation of Dragons. This Monster made terrible Devastation in all the Country round about. Abundance of *adventurous* Knights, that had attempted to overcome him, had been devour'd by him; and when whole Regiments presam'd to attack him, he routed them and put them to Flight. His Breath cast forth a Smoke blacker, thicker, and in greater
Quanty

['Tis thought the Author by this Story meant to ridicule Dr. Heylin, and other Romantick Historians.

Quantities than the Funnel of the biggest Brewhouse in *London*. This cover'd all that durst approach him with thick Darkness, and at the same Time made them suck in a mortal Poison. Did they attack him behind? With one single Whisk of his Tail he laid you down a hundred Men; and with a pestilential Wind, which he could emit at Pleasure from the exterior Orifice of his great Gut, he quite poison'd and kill'd those that his Tail had spar'd. This Gargantua of Dragons was not satisfy'd with spreading Terror and Death in all the Villages round his Lake, but made himself formidable even in the City, tho' Care had been taken to surround it with high and thick Walls. No Body could peep out of the Gates without great Danger of being snapp'd up; nay, sometimes this strange Beast would move huge Rocks to the Foot of the Wall; and so raising himself upon them, could push his Neck such a long Way thro' the Breaches he found Means to make, that he was sure to lay Hold of some poor Passenger. His Tongue push'd out and drew in again like a kind of a Zigzag; and at the End it had three pointed Darts, with Hooks like Fish-hooks, almost like *Neptune's* Trident; so that when he had Occasion to launch it at a Body of People, as for Instance, at a Company of Peasants got together in the

Market Place, he could thread you fifteen or twenty of them at once, and whip them away into his Throat with such Dexterity, that they were no sooner spitted but they were in his Maw. The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City (for they had their Mayors even in those Days) found it necessary to assemble all the Heads of the Families, in order to consult what was to be done to get rid of the Beast. The Assembly being met, (the 12th of *February* in the Year two hundred ninety nine *) it was carried by a Plurality of Voices, and resolv'd to consult the Oracle call'd *Gribouligri*, which was the famourest in all *Lybia*. This Devil of an Oracle, in all Likelyhood, was in League with the Monster of the Lake, and made Answer with dreadful Bel-lowings, that 'twas in vain to hope to be *absolutely* deliver'd from the Dragon; but they might obtain free Egress and Regress, if, for his Subsistence, they would allow him every Day a certain † Number of living Creatures, not smaller than Sheep, either Men, Women, Maids, or brute Beasts. The Deputies having given an Account of the Success of their Commission, great Groanings and Lamentations arose there-upon; however they thought 'twould be their

* Under the Emperor *Dioclesian*.

† Some say more, some less; but this Circumstance is not necessary to the History.

their wisest Way to submit. For two and thirty Days they satisfy'd the Decree of the Oracle, without being oblig'd to expose any human Creature to the Monster's Wem; because, with much ado, they made a Shift to get a sufficient Number of Oxen, Horses, Camels, Sheep, and other Animals: But the thirty third Day they could not for the Blood of them find enow; so that instead of thirty or forty (Authors * differ upon this Article) they gave him two less than his Number. The Beast at first took what was set before him, without saying a Word; but finding in the End that he wanted two Dishes to make up his usual Repast, he fell to roaring so horribly; that he shook the very Earth; and threw down most of the Chimneys in the City. To express the Fright of the Inhabitants would be impossible, and much less the Bitterness of Sorrow that oppress'd them, seeing themselves reduc'd to the deplorable Necessity of sacrificing two of themselves to appease the Dragon, who spit Fire and Flames, and whose Bellowings, which still continued, plainly shook the strongest Houses. They were forc'd therefore to cast Lots immediately, and rather suffer the Loss of two People, than see the whole Town shook about their Ears. The

* This Difference certainly proceeds from the Fault of some Copies, in mistaking a Cypher.

The Lot fell upon the Son of one of the richest Citizens, and upon the Daughter of the first ^{of} Syndic; a most lamentable Thing, considering the Youth, Merit, Beauty, and all the other good Qualities of this lovely Pair: Yet notwithstanding the Tears of all their Acquaintance, especially of their Friends and Relations, the Decree of Chance was just going to be executed, when a wise old Man thought of a Way to save them, that had come into no Body's Head besides: This Way was to expose two Criminals, lately condemn'd to † Death; instead of these two young People, so worthy of Life. I shall not here relate the Joy caus'd by their Deliverance, nor the most happy Destiny which united them for ever in the Bonds of a holy † Marriage, because this would carry me too far away from my Subject: It will therefore be better to continue the Thread of the Story, and inform you, that after the Dragon had chop'd up the two Criminals he grew quiet, and retir'd again into the Gulphs of the Lake, which was his

* His Name was *Rougulphya*. The History does not tell us the rich Citizen's Name.

† For having violated the Daughter of the High Priest, and divert her embraces: *Criſtoge*.

‡ It is to be noted, that the young Folks had been in Love with one another a great while; and that the Father of the Maid, being a very covetous Man, had always oppos'd the Match.

his usual Abode. The next Day, which was the four and thirtieth since their taking a Resolution to obey the Oracle, about fifty of the Inhabitants that had gone a Hunting upon the Mountains, brought Home a Number of * Animals more than enough to give the Dragon; but the following Day thirteen Beasts, or Men, were wanting to the Number. Here are new Afflictions! what shall they do! what will become of them! In this pressing Necessity there is no Time to lose in vain Speculation: They once more therefore have recourse to Lots; thirteen black Billets fell upon thirteen Virgins, *gracious and well-favour'd* †, among which was the || King's only Daughter. The Devil certainly had a Hand in it; not that his Friend the Dragon cared a Jot more for the Flesh of a tender Girl, than for the tough Hide of an old Buffalo; for he was such a curst Glutton, that he swallow'd every Thing without chewing; but the evil Spirit directed the Chance thus out of pure diabolical Malice. Be it as it will, notwithstanding the Offers the King made, to take off the Taxes that were most burthensome to his People, and to give all the Gold in his

* The History says, that among the rest there were eighteen Ostriches, three Elephants, and two Rhinoceros's.

† These are the Words of the old Translation of the Annals of Lybia.

|| *Carmorico*, the 3d of the Name.

his Coffers, with his richest Jewels, and even the half of his Kingdom, for the Redemption of his Daughter; no Body would hearken to him, and his Offers were rejected; the rather, because the Misfortune of the young Princess was some Consolation to the other twelve Girls. He was therefore forc'd to resolve to submit to the hard Law imposed by the Oracle *Grihouligri*, without Exception of Persons. The twelve Virgins, Companions of the sad Destiny of the King's Daughter, were all array'd in Mourning, that is, according to the Custom of the Country, in long white Robes, spotted with red and black; but the Princess was adorn'd with magnificent royal Habits. Among those whom the Hangman of *London* conducts to the fatal Tree call'd *Tyburn*, there are some that dress themselves in Mourning, and others that make themselves as fine as if they were going to a Wedding: Thus the same Thing is taken in different Lights by different Minds. But to return: The Hour being come at which the Monster us'd to issue from the Lake, the thirteen * Victims, after mournful Farewells, which may be more easily imagin'd than describ'd, were conducted out of the Gates of the City, and there left

* The Beasts that together with these 13 Maids, made up the due Number, were before carried to the Place appointed.

left to their sad Fate. The Courage of these charming and unhappy Maids was incomparable. I cannot help observing thus much by the Way. In those Times to die for one's Country, was the highest Pitch of Glory; but as young Folks very seldom have a Taste for such Pleasure, there is great Reason to admire the Constancy and Firmness of Mind of these young Women. As they were walking upon the Side of the Lake, behold a Knight arm'd Cap-a-pee, mounted as we see St. George usually painted, upon a Horse whiter than Milk, came riding softly up to the thirteen Maidens, who were then singing a certain dismal Song bewailing their Virginity. The Maidens were surpriz'd to see a Man so equipp'd, for they had never seen the like before; and they were amaz'd no less how this Man durst expose himself to a Danger which they believ'd immediate and inevitable; but the Knight's Surprise was yet greater, to meet so extraordinary and so beautiful a Company: *Beautiful Angels of Heaven*, says he, accosting them, *what Charms do you find in this Nook of the Earth, to make you prefer it to your glorious Abode? Deign, I conjure you, to honour me with a Word of Answer.* Thrice noble Knight, answer'd the King's Daughter, *We are Maidens of Silene, and are not acquainted with the Persons you speak of;*

If; all we have to say to you is, if you don't get out of the Way immediately, the Dragon will eat you up as well as us. The Shortness of my Abridgment will not allow me to repeat the whole Dialogue, nor indeed is it necessary: I shall therefore content my self with saying, that the thirteen Maidens told their whole Story to the valiant and courteous Knight, who in return told them his. By this Discourse it appear'd, that he took the twelve young Women in Mourning for twelve Angels, (for it seems the People of his Country did not mourn in White) and the King's Daughter for the Virgin *Mary*, as well because of the Magnificence of her Royal Robe, as her ravishing Beauty. The Knight told them, that his Name was *George*, and that he was Son of the famous Captain *Afrino Barzanes*, one of the greatest Lords in the Kingdom of *Cappadocia*, and Kinsman of King *Carmorica*, tho' in a remote Degree; and added, that his Name of *George* was a Christian Name, because he had for several Years list'd himself in a Society of Christians. The young Princess, who always spoke for the rest, knew not what he meant, for she had never heard either of Angels, Virgin *Maries*, or Christians: But as *George* was a very holy Man, endow'd with miraculous Virtues, and furnish'd with very efficacious Relicks, he instructed

instructed and converted her in a very little Time, as we shall see hereafter. After a Discourse of about half an Hour between the holy Knight and the beauteous *Cleodinda*, Daughter of the King of *Lybia*, all of a sudden the Water of the Lake was seen to swell like a Mountain over the deepest Gulph, which was the Dragon's Habitation; and at the same Time the horrible Beast put out his whole Head, casting about fiery Looks, and vomiting whole Clouds of Smoke. For Brevity's sake I omit the Princess's Entreaties, that the Knight would not expose himself to the Danger of perishing with her, she having at first declar'd that she would never think of flying, her Intention being to die generously for her Country; and also how the most holy and most valiant *George* assur'd her, that he could deliver her and her twelve Companions; yet it is necessary the Reader should know that such Discourse pass'd between 'em. The Monster having laid Eyes upon the Tribute sent him by the Inhabitants of *Silene*, proceeds tho' but lazily, to come to Shore. At the same Time the Knight drew back in the Plain four or five hundred Paces from the Lake, plac'd the thirteen Maidens near him, assuring them a-new that they need fear nothing, and remounted his Horse. As soon as ever the Dragon saw him,

him, he fell a roaring most furiously; but *St. George*, to quiet him, took out of his Scrip a little Box, cover'd with Lace of *Hungary* made by *St. Epiphania's* own Hands, the Mother of the three Kings, which Box contain'd his Relicks. He first drew out *Adam's* usual String of Beads, the Cross whereof was made of Unicorn's Horn, and the Beads of the Teeth of the Fish that swallow'd up *Jonas*. At the Sight of this holy Object the Dragon shook his Ears, and froth'd at the Mouth * most violently: He even gave back several Steps, but soon resum'g Courage, advanc'd again: Then *St. George* putting up his String of Beads, took out of his Box the Abridgment of the Lives of the Saints, which the good *Abel* always carry'd about him in his Pocket, and the Pack of Cards which the wicked *Cain* carry'd in his. These he fasten'd to the End of his Lance, which was the same wherewith the Valiant *Don Quixot* had a thousand Years before exterminated so many Windmills; and these holy Relicks he shew'd to the Dragon: The Dragon, perceiving them, fell down, as if a Thunderbolt had struck him; his Belly swell'd, and contracting again made him fetch a double Sigh, one before and t'other behind, which really smelt not a little unfavoury.

* Some of the Foam fell upon *Cleodolinda's* Golden Vestment; but *St. George* wip'd it off so cleverly, that it did not leave a Spot.

favoury. The young Maidens, who saw all this from a little Eminence where *St. George* had plac'd them, clapp'd their Hands, and bless'd their Deliverer. Mean while the Beast recover'd his Spirits, and bounded three Times as lightly as a Goat, roar'd, foam'd, launch'd himself with extream Swiftnes considering the Bulk of his Carcass, and was just ready to fall upon *St. George*, if he had not immediately had recourse to his *Abacadabras*: That he might have no farther Occasion to use them, he pull'd out all the rest at once: I shall only mention the Horns of *Moses*, three Ounces of *St. Peter's* Shadow, and as many of the Sound of the Bells of *Jerusalem*; five Issue-Peas out of the Nape of *St. Francis's* Neck, and the Pictures of *Achitophel* and *Pope Joan*, drawn from the Life by *St. Luke's* own Hand. What could resist such a Force as this? There lies the Dragon quite overcome by the Virtue of the holy *Talismans*: He succumbs, he creeps, he shows, by a thousand Postures of a fawning Dog, that he yields entirely to the Mercy of his Conqueror. The Joy of the Virgins was inexpressible, and the Demonstrations they gave of it ravish'd the holy Knight. This latter, well assur'd that for the future the Dragon would be as tame as a Lamb, alighted from his Horse and came near him; but
 I for

for fear some venomous Vapour should exhale from him, he took out of his Scrip the Viol of holy Water which he always carry'd about him, and rubb'd several Parts of him with it, particularly his Forehead between the two Horns, his Claws, the Tip of his Tongue, his Flanks, Tail; and privy Parts: Then he beckon'd to *Cleodelinda* and her Companions to come near, and take the Pleasure of viewing in Safety the vanquish'd Monster. They made one another a thousand Compliments, very well worth relating if Time would allow it; but I shall rather pass them over in Silence, because any Body may imagine what they must be. Night drawing on, and *St. George* being resolv'd to make the King's Daughter enter that very Day in Triumph into the City of *Silene*, begg'd her to lend him her Garter, turning modestly aside to give her an Opportunity of taking it off with Decency. Having receiv'd it, he ty'd one End of it to one of the Hairs of the Dragon's Nostrils, and gave the other End of it to *Cleodelinda*; at the same Time putting into her other Hand the Tail of one of *Sampson's* Foxes, to chastize the Monster, if he should chance to be mutinous; *Take this String*, says he, *beauteous and sage Princess, and conduct wherever you please this Dragon, tam'd and broken to your Will by the Virtue of the holy Relicks.*

Relicks. *Cleodelinda* holding the End of the Ribband, led the Beast how she pleas'd, and carry'd it to *Silene*, accompany'd by *St. George*, who civilly gave her his Hand; and the twelve other Virgins march'd before and behind. It would be too tedious to represent the Terror, Amazement, Admiration, Joy, and all the other various Passions successively, felt by the Inhabitants of *Silene*; scarce could they believe what their Eyes beheld; scarce could they utter a single Word, so much were they overcome with the mighty Joy. Their dear Children return'd! the Dragon conquer'd! the City deliver'd from its Plague! so many Sorrows follow'd with so much Felicity! O what Subjects of Gladness! The King particularly was surpriz'd to such a Degree, that he remain'd in a Swoon for above an Hour, and it requir'd a whole Day to convince him that what he saw was not a Dream. At length, having all recollected their Spirits, they began to think of paying their Deliverer the Honours due to him; and if his holy Modesty had not strongly oppos'd every Thing that was offer'd him, the Lord knows what the People of *Silene* had done in that Humour. He would therefore suffer nothing that look'd like Vanity: He would not, say some Historians, so much as marry the charming *Cleodelinda*, alledging for his Reason, That

he had made a Vow of Virginity ; others indeed tell us that he marry'd her, and that they begot as many lovely Children, Sons and Daughters, as there are Months in the Year ; and certainly it is much properer to believe these than the other, that we may not spoil an agreeable Story. Be this as 'twill, all the Favour St. *George* requir'd of King *Carmorico* was, that he might be allow'd to publish in *Silene* the Religion of Images and Relicks, which he call'd Christianity. His Désire was granted, and he wrought so many Miracles, * that all in general were converted. Mean while the Devil, who is always minding his Business, began to put new Spirits into this Dragon, which was kept among other rare Creatures in *Carmorico's Menagerie*. St. *George* being advertis'd of this the Monster's Rebellion; resolv'd now to dispatch him entirely, for the greater Security ; he touch'd his four Shins with *Moses's* Rod, an excellent Relick against Inchantments, and gave Orders that he should be carry'd into the neighbouring Forest, and there ty'd to some great Trees 'till he dy'd of Hunger. The Thing was in Part executed ; but the Virtue of the Relicks being evaporated, and the Monster having broken his Chains, he roam'd
for

* The thirteen Virgins had imagin'd, that the valorous Knight perform'd all those Wonders by the Gifts of the Patrias.

for some Days about the Wood, and did some Mischief. It was then that St. *George* fought him, as we see in the Picture: He went out of *Silene*, accompany'd by all the brave Youth of the City, and having met the Monster, he brandish'd his Lance against him so furiously, that he slew and discomfited him without Remedy. This holy Knight perform'd other Exploits, but those are from my Subject, my present Design being only to give some Knowledge of this valiant Man, and to relate the Story of the Dragon, which is the most famous Part of his Life. I shall only add, that the *English* took him for their Patron, because two of the afore-mention'd Virgins, who were *English* Women, or rather the Daughters of two * *English* Merchants settled at *Silene*, consecrated themselves to him after their Deliverance; and he promis'd, that he would always protect both them and all the People of their Nation.

GLOCESTER †,] A Bishoprick, and Capital of the County so call'd, is built upon a little Heighth on the Left Side of the *Severn*. Its Cathedral is fine; in it are the Tombs of Duke *Robert* the Conqueror's Son, and the unfortunate *Edward II.* deposed, and murder'd some
I 3 Time

* *Edward Smith* of *Cockermouth* in *Cumberland*, and *Richard Tomson* of *Canesham* in *Somersetshire*.

† *Glocestria, Clerum, Claudia, Castra.*

Time afterward. The City is moderately large, and has nothing singular in it.

DUKE OF GLOCESTER,] the only Son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, was born at *Hamp-ton-Court* the 24th of July 1689.

GODFATHERS.] In the Episcopal Church a Boy has two Godfathers and one Godmother; a Girl two Godmothers and one Godfather. The *Presbyterians* can by no means bear this Use of Godfathers and Godmothers.

GODIVA.] See *Coventry*.

GOVERNMENT.] The Government of *England* is *Aristocratico-Democratico-Monarchical*: That is to say, the Monarchy is exercis'd there, as in Reason it should be in all Countries, not according to the absolute Will, or rather Caprice and Fancy of a single Man, but conjointly with the States of the Kingdom, and conformably to the establish'd Laws. The Legislative Power lies in the Concurrence of the King and his Parliament; the executive Power in the Hands of the King: So that the King is an absolute Monarch as to keeping the People in the Obedience of the Laws, made by the Body where the Sovereign Authority is plac'd; which Body is made up of the Person of the King, who is the Head; and of his Parliament, where-
of

of the House of Lords is an Aristocratical Assembly, and the House of Commons a * Democratical one. None but Slaves and Idiots can from hence conclude, that the King of *England* is not a real King, and as great a King as any in the World; his royal Prerogatives rendering him as Powerful, Formidable, and Majestick, as any King is or ever was, without Ufurpation. It is therefore ridiculous to alledge the absolute Power of the King of — (for Instance) as a Circumstance that sets him above the King of *England*; that Power not being conformable to the primitive, lawful, and reasonable Establishment of Things, but only the Work of two or three Disturbers of the publick Repose, who but Yesterday, as it were, overturn'd the Form of the Government: Besides, they are very much mistaken, that imagine the King we speak of is guided in his Commands by nothing but his Will: I believe indeed it may be so at the Bottom, there not being a Soul in his Kingdom that dares, or is at present able to resist him; but it is certain, that to judge from the outward Show of his Government, one would not think he had any such Power. There still remain apparent Footsteps of the Contract made reciprocally between him and his People,

* See Parliament.

in the Oaths he is oblig'd to take at his Coronation, which would be the most absurd Chimera's and Puerilities, if those Oaths were not binding, and did not restrain the King to one certain Way of governing. These Footsteps are also fresh in the Publication of the Arrêts, Edicts, and Declarations, which are the Laws of the Country. None of the Titles of those Laws import, that they are enacted by the sole Will of the King. The Declarations and Edicts are not valid, 'till they are register'd and confirm'd in * Parliament; and the Arrêts pass in the Name of the Council of State, or of the Privy Council, or of the Parliament, and never in the Name of the King. I might mention the States of *Britany, Languedoc, &c.* which are also Remnants of the ancient Government; but what I have said already is enough to prove my Point.

It may be said of the *English* Government, and I believe all that know it will agree in it, that its Laws are very good and very prudent, but faintly executed. They are also sometimes apt to commit Negligences (the *French* call them † *by and by's*) which are very prejudicial;
witness

* If they are forc'd to confirm them by the Power of the Sword, 'tis another Case.

† These *by and by's* often waste away several Years; but they are somewhat more careful and diligent in *France*, especially in Affairs that relate nearly to the State.

witness this last Affair of the Coin, that caus'd sad Inconveniencies, for want of being remedy'd sooner.

GREENWICH,] A large handsome Village, two Leagues from *London*, on the Left Side of the *Thames*; (in the County of *Kent*) there's a Royal * Palace in it, where *Henry VIII.* was born, and where his excellent Son *Edward* the VI. dy'd. Upon a little Hill in the Park is an Observatory, somewhat like that at *Paris*. Near the River was an ancient Palace, upon the Ruins whereof *Charles II.* began an Hospital, which would be very fine if it were finish'd. He intended it for disabled Seamen.

GUARDS.] The King has four † Companies of *Guards du Corps*, of two hundred Men each. These Guards are Gentlemen, or at least esteem'd such. To each Company there has been added one of Grenadiers, consisting of sixty Troopers.

GUILD-HALL.] The House which they call *Guild-hall*, is properly what we call *Maison de Ville*, or *Hotel de Ville*, (that is *Town-House*) in *France*. 'Tis probable the great Hall was formerly || gilt, since the
the

* A very indifferent Building.

† Besides these four Companies, there is a Regiment of Horse-Guards, which are not call'd *Gardes du Corps*.

| Others say, that *Guild* is an old Word for Corporation; so that *Guild-hall* signify'd the Hall of the Corporation.

the Name seems to imply so much. It is here that the Lord * Mayor keeps his Feast, and several Courts of Justice are held in it. It had formerly a fine Library. *Howel* tells us, that the Duke of *Somerset*, *Edward VI*'s Uncle and Guardian, desir'd he might have it for some Time, and promis'd to return it again; but he never kept his Word. Sixty Cart-Load of Books were carry'd away.

GRPSIES.] † By Acts of Parliament and Statutes made in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. and his two Daughters, all those People calling themselves *Bohemians* or *Egyptians*, are hangable as Felons || at the Age of 14 Years, a Month after their Arrival in *England*, or after their first disguising themselves. Before the Month is out, they escape with the Loss of their Goods, Money, &c. if they have any. This Law is not put in Execution: 'Tis true they have very few of those People in *England*.

HAMPTON-COURT.] † A Royal Palace, upon the *Thames*, built by Cardinal *Wolfey*, twelve Miles distant from *London*. The Palace was a very irregular Edifice;

* Ever since the Year 1501. The great Fire in 1666 destroy'd Part of this Hall, and the Repairs that have been made to it, have very much alter'd the Face of it.

† See *Camerarius's Historical Meditations*, Vol. 1. Lib. 1. Cap. 17.

|| See Felony.

‡ In the County of *Middlesex*.

Edifice; but the late * Queen, of glorious Memory, who lov'd this Place, had begun to make fine Alterations in it.

HANGING] Is the most common Punishment in *England*. Usually this Execution is done in a great † Road about a quarter of a League from the Suburbs of *London*. The Sessions for trying Criminals being held but eight Times in a Year, there are sometimes twenty Malefactors to be hang'd at a Time. They put five or † six in a Cart, (some Gentlemen obtain Leave to perform this Journey in a Coach) and carry them, riding backwards with the Rope about their Necks, to the fatal Tree. The Executioner stops the Cart under one of the Cross Beams of the Gibbet, and fastens to that ill-favour'd Beam one End of the Rope, while the other is round the Wretches Neck: This done, he gives the Horse a Lash with his Whip, away goes the Cart, and there swing my Gentlemen kicking in the Air: The Hangman does not give himself the Trouble to put them out of their Pain; but some of their Friends or Relations do it for them: They pull the dying Person by the Legs, and beat his Breast, to dispatch him as soon as possible. The *Eng-*
lish

* Queen *Mary*.

† This Place is call'd *Tyburn*: Sometimes the Criminal is hang'd before his own Door.

‡ Usually Three.

*W*ise are People that laugh at the Delicacy of other Nations, who make it such a mighty Matter to be hang'd; their extraordinary Courage looks upon it as a Trifle, and they also make a Jest of the pretended Dishonour that, in the Opinion of others, falls upon their Kindred. He that is to be hang'd, or otherwise executed, first takes Care to get himself shav'd, and handsomely dress'd, either in Mourning or in the Dress of a Bridegroom: This done, he sets his Friends at Work to get him Leave to be bury'd, and to carry his Coffin with him, which is easily obtain'd. When his Suit of Cloaths, or Night-gown, his Gloves, Hat, Perriwig, Nosegay, Coffin, Flannel-Dress for his Corps, and all those Things are bought and prepar'd, the main Point is taken care of, his Mind is at Peace, and then he thinks of his Conscience. Generally he studies a Speech, which he pronounces under the Gallows, and gives in Writing to the Sheriff, or to the Minister that attends him in his last Moments, desiring that it may be printed. Sometimes the Girls dress in White, with great Silk Scarves, and carry Baskets full of Flowers and Oranges, scattering these Favours all the Way they go: But to represent Things as they really are, I must needs own that if a pretty many of these People dress thus gayly, and go

to

to it with such an Air of Indifference, there are many others that go slovenly enough, and with very dismal Phizzes. I remember one Day I saw in the Park a handsome Girl, very well drest, that was then in Mourning for her Father, who had been hang'd but a Month before at *Tyburn* for false Coinage: So many Countries, so many Fashions.

HARWICH,] * A little Sea-Port Town in the County of *Essex*, at the Mouth of the River *Stower*, and half a Mile from the Sea. Every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, if the Wind fits fair, the Packet-Boats set out regularly from *Harwich* to *Holland*. They generally go strait to the *Brill*, which is opposite to it, and is almost in the same Degree of || Latitude.

HERBS.] The common People of *England* run away with a Notion, that the *French* live upon nothing but Herbs and Roots. The People are Fools; I have always heard it said so, but I have never had a greater Proof of its Folly than this; for 'tis very certain, that Herbs, Pulse, and Roots, are more used in *England* than in *France*: And yet from the Child that can but just speak, to the decrepit old Man, they will all tell you with a very grave
Face

* *Harvicum.*

† About the 52d Degree.

Face * and confident Air, as if what they said was notorious and undeniable, that the *French* live upon nothing but Herbs. Nothing in the World can be so pleasant, or rather so ridiculous as this. See the Inconvenience of being an Echo to one another, and affirming what one has heard, as boldly as what he has seen, or has otherwise from his own Knowledge.

HIDE-PARK.] The King has a Park so call'd at the End of one of the Suburbs of *London*. Here the People of Fashion take the Diversion of the Ring: In a pretty high Place, which lies very open, they have surrounded a Circumference of two or three hundred Paces Diameter with a sorry Kind of Ballustrade, or rather with Poles plac'd upon Stakes, but three Foot from the Ground; and the Coaches drive round and round this. When they have turn'd for some Time round one Way, they face about and turn t'other: So rowls the World.

HIGH CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.] The Earls of *Lindsey* are Hereditary Great Chamberlains of *England*. Here follows what

* Except those that know *France*, who are convinc'd that the People there eat better than they do in *England*. In all Countries the poor Folks live upon little; but a private Gentleman of a thousand Crowns a Year in *France*, does incontestably make a better Figure at Table, and in all other Respects, than a Gentleman four Times as rich does in *England*. He is also four Times as proud.

what Dr. *Chamberlain* says of them: The sixth Great Officer of the Crown is the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King; and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty: And at the Coronation of every King, he is to have forty Ells of Crimson Velvet for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riseth, to bring his Shirt, Coif, and wearing Cloaths; and after the King is by him apparell'd and gone forth, to have his Bed and all the Furniture of his Bed-chamber for his Fees, and all the King's Night-Apparel; and to carry at the Coronation the Coif, Gloves, and Linnen, &c. and to undress and attire the King with the Robes Royal, and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the Bason and Towels for his Fees, &c. Moreover, to this great Officer belongs the Care of providing all Things in the House of Lords in the Time of Parliament; and to that End he hath an Apartment near the Lords House.

HIGH CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND.]
The High Constable in *France* was formerly

merly the First Officer of the Crown, and there was something exorbitant in his Power, especially in the Army. It is about seventy Years ago since *Louis XIII.* suppress'd this Office, and *Louis XIV.* confirm'd that Suppression in 1643. The High Constables of *England* had also a terrible Authority, tho' but the seventh Officer of the Crown. This Dignity was suppress'd by *Henry VIII.* in 1521, after the Death of *Edward Duke of Buckingham*, who was the last that enjoy'd it. The King still creates a Constable for the Ceremony of the Coronation; but his *Constability* ceases immediately after the Ceremony is over. The Duke of *Ormond* was High Constable at the Coronation of *William and Mary.*

The *Lord High Steward of England* was formerly the first Officer of the Crown. His Authority was grown to such a Pitch, that * *Henry IV.* who, having exercis'd this Office himself, very well knew what it was, resolv'd to suppress it. The King however creates a Lord High-Steward upon two Occasions; upon the Day of the † Coronation, and when the Peers are assembled

* *Henry Bolingbroke*, Earl of *Derby* and Duke of *Lancaster*, Son of *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster.*

† It is the High-Steward that carries the King's Crown in the solemn *Procession* made on that Day.

assembled for the * Tryal of a Peer or Peerefs of the Kingdom for a Capital Crime. After Sentence is pronounc'd the High-Steward breaks his Staff, to show that his Office is at an End.

HIGHGATE.] The Villages of *Highbate* and *Hampstead*, which are near one another, and a good Hour's Walk from *London*, are two of the most agreeable Places in the Kingdom.

HORNS.] I have sometimes met in the Streets of *London* a Woman carrying a Figure of Straw representing a Man, crown'd with very ample Horns, preceded by a Drum, and follow'd by a Mob, making a most grating Noise with Tongs, Grid-irons, Frying-pans, and Sauce-pans: I ask'd what was the Meaning of all this; they told me, that a Woman had given her Husband a sound beating, for accusing her of making him a Cuck-old, and that upon such Occasions some kind Neighbour of the *poor innocent injur'd Creature* generally perform'd this Ceremony.

HORSE-SHOE.] Having often observ'd a Horseshoe nail'd to the Threshold of a Door, (among the meaner Sort of People) I ask'd several what was the Reason of it: They gave me several different

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* He is seated upon a Kind of Throne beneath a Canopy: It is he that pronounces the Sentence, Judgment being given by the House of Lords by Plurality of Voices.

rant Answers; but the most general was, That they were put there to keep out Witches. 'Tis true, they laugh when they say this, but yet they do not laugh at it altogether; for they believe there is, or at least may be some secret Virtue conceal'd in it; and if they were not of this Opinion, they would not be so careful, as they are, to nail it to their Thresholds. This little Superstition puts me in Mind of another: A Woman that goes much to Market told me t'other Day, that the Butcher-women of *London*, those that sell Fowls, Butter, Eggs, &c. and in general most Trades-people, have a particular Esteem for what they call Handsel; that is to say, the first Money they receive in a Morning; they kiss it, spit upon it, and put it in a Pocket by its self.

HOSPITALS.] Tho' there are divers Hospitals at *London*, and a great many private Foundations for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor People, and that over and above this there are great Collections made every Year in each Parish, for the Relief of the Poor; yet the whole City is full of Beggars: Sad Policy, and a very great Eye-sore.

HOUSE OF LORDS.] The august Assembly of the Peers of the Kingdom of *England*, is held in a Chamber of the ancient Palace of *Westminster*, pretty near the other Chamber where the Deputies from

From the Commons, or People, have their Meetings. In *French* we usually call these Chambers the *High* and the *Low*; but this is not at all the *English* Way of expressing it; they say the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The Upper House consists at present of one hundred and ninety-five * Lords; but as the Number is not at all fix'd, and may be lessen'd by Mortality, or increas'd by new Creations, this Number is incessantly changing. This Room has nothing at all magnificent in it; an old Tapistry, which was formerly handsome enough, a plain Ceiling, and the rest answerable. At one End an Arm-Chair, under a Canopy, makes a Throne for the King: On the Right Hand, at some Distance, is a Chair for the Prince of *Wales*, and on the Left another for the Duke of *Tork*. The Lords are plac'd according to their different Degrees, and those who have the same Titles and Honours, according to the Order of their Creation, upon cover'd Benches, some standing a-cross the Room, and others on each Side against the Wall. The Orator, or Moderator of the Assembly, in the King's Absence, has his appointed Place: And in the Middle of the Chamber are seated, upon Wool-packs, the Judges of the Kingdom, the Counsellors of the Privy-Council, not

* See Peers.

Peers, the Secretaries of State, that have no Place either in the House of Lords or Commons, the Clerk of the Crown, and the Clerk of the Parliament: Some in Quality of Lawyers, and others to record what passes. Without the Bar, that is to say, in a Space at the End of the Room opposite to the royal Throne, between the great Door and the little Partition of Wood, Elbow high, which is call'd the Bar, and which is close to the Lords Benches, is the Usher of the Black Rod, whose Name gives a sufficient Idea of his Office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.] The Number of Members in the House of Commons is five hundred and thirteen, as appears by the printed List of the Parliament now * sitting. Each County sends up Members, and the Cities, Boroughs, and † Towns do the same: *London* four, and the other Towns two or one, according to their several Privileges. Of this Number a third Part or more are generally Sick, or ‖ Absent, with Leave of the House, about their own Business. Affairs that are debated in the House, are receiv'd or rejected by Plurality of Voices, the one Part saying *Yea*, and the other
No ;

** 1657.

† See Town.

‖ Provided there are forty Members assembled, those forty represent the whole Body, and are allow'd to do Business.

No; and when they are much upon an Equality, those who are for the Affirmative go out, and both are counted *. The Place of Meeting is an Amphitheater, with six or seven Rows of Benches. Those that compose this Assembly, take the first Place they light on without any Precedency, and all wear their ordinary Habits; at one End of the Arena, or Floor, is an arm'd Chair for the *Speaker*, or *Moderator*. When I come to speak of the Nobility, I shall observe, the Quality of Noble is given in *England* only to the Peers of the Kingdom, who are either born or created Members of the House of Lords. Whoever is not a Peer is not Noble, and consequently is only of the second Class of the People; which Class is known and called by the Name of the *Commons*. Thus the Sons of Dukes †, nay, the eldest Son of the first Duke in the Kingdom, is not of the Body of the *Nobles*, but only a Commoner. It is necessary to know this, in order to form a right Idea of the Persons that sit in the House of Commons, They are the Sons of Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, and other Peers, Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen ‡, or at least so reputed, Citizens, and Burgeesses. By a Statute of *Henry VI.*

* See Committee.

† See Peers and Nobility.

‡ See Gentlemen.

it was made necessary, that a Man should be *de discretioribus Militibus* to be Knight of the Shire ; but at present, those who have Wealth and Friends never want Birth. You must take Notice, that the Persons I have mention'd are not Members of the House as being Sons of Peers, Knights, Esquires, &c. but they are of the Order or Class of those that are capable of being elected. In Strictness, a Man should be one and twenty Years old (which is the Age of Majority in *England*) before he can sit in either House ; but this is examin'd into carefully only in the House of Lords. The Gentlemen of the House of Commons have divers Privileges as Members.

Committee. By Committee (a Word which we have *Frenchify'd*) they mean in *England* an Assembly of Commissioners chosen from among the Members of either House, to examine, state, and report any Affair. Sometimes the whole House turns it self into a Committee, and then it differs from it self only in its Way of debating.

HOUSES.] For these fifteen or twenty Years, nay, ever since the great Fire, the People of *London* have built in a manner polite enough. Before that Time, their Houses were the scurviest Things in the World, as appears very plainly from whole Streets still remaining, nothing but

but Wood and Plaister, and nasty little Windows, with but one little Casement to open. The Stories were low, and widen'd one over another all awry, and in Appearance ready to fall.

Now the Houses are built with Brick, with even Fronts, without Magnificence indeed, or any Thing like it, but with Symmetry and Neatness enough. All very lightsome, the Windows large and sash'd; the Roofs all ceil'd, and the ground and first Floors universally wainscotted; sometimes your second are so too. Balconies are very much in Use among them. They covet with Tile, and build generally high enough. M. *Sorbier* had a very great Contempt for the Gentlemens Seats in *England*, when he says, that the finest in the whole Kingdom is not comparable to the meanest of above four thousand that are about *Paris*. This is very extravagant, notwithstanding the seeming Moderation of the Author.

HULL,] * or *Kingston* upon *Hull*, in *Yorkshire*, is on the left Side of the River *Humber*, and near the Conflux of that of *Hull*, at a small Distance from the Sea. The Town is pretty large, and handsomely built enough, it has a good Port, and is one of the best Fortifications in *England*. Its Fishery is its chief Trade.

* *Hullum Estuaria.*

JACOBITES.] *James II.* late King of *England*, is not quite destitute of Friends in the Country he has left; neither again has he so many * as some Folks would make him believe. (By Friends, I mean those that wish for his Return; the Number of those that love him where he is, and wish him a quiet happy Life, being, I believe, very great.) The Friends of the first Sort are commonly call'd *Jacobites*, and these *Jacobites* are of three Kinds; 1. All the Papists; this will easily be imagin'd. 2. Most of those who have either lost the Employments and Settlements which they enjoy'd under his Reign, or who for certain Reasons flatter'd themselves with Hopes of obtaining them. Among these are People of all outward Professions of Religion, but their true God is the God of Riches. 3. Protestants really well-affected to the Protestant Religion; People that blame the Conduct of the King, whose Throne is declar'd vacant, or the Conduct of his Council; People who are convinc'd of all the *Illegalities* he committed, of the Danger there was that Popery and arbitrary Power would triumph over all the ancient Laws of the Kingdom, over its Religion, and over its Liberty; in short, over every Thing that's valuable: But whose tender
Con-

* See the Word *Association*.

Consciences, happening to be ill-inform'd, make them believe, that whoever is once anointed King, is become a God; and that whenever he shall be graciously pleas'd to divert himself with cutting the Throats of his Subjects with his own Hand, it is their Duty to kiss the Knife, as the poor *Turk* kisses and blesses the Cord that is to strangle him. This Blindness is so great and so far carry'd, that it is scarce credible. The Number of this Kind of *Jacobites* is smaller than the former, because People are not led into it by Interest. The great Hopes we have now of an approaching Peace already makes a visible Alteration in *Jacobitism*: And it being now certain, that a Convent, or some other Retreat, must be the Fate of this Royal Martyr, those that stuck to him upon account of Interest, in Hopes of a Return, begin to come over to the honest Side upon the same Motive. They had always been in Expectation of the famous *Motet* of the Academy, (* *Jacob. Conforta me, Rex: Advena sum apud te & peregrinus.* *Tu*

* *King James.* Protect me, O King, and comfort me. I am a poor Stranger that flies for Refuge to thee; thou art my Strength and my Refuge. 'Tis thou that shalt restore me to my Inheritance. *King Lewis.* Sit thou on my right Hand until I have made thy Enemies thy Footstool. I will pursue them, and mince them as small as Herbs for the Pot; and I will not leave until I have utterly exterminated them. *Such Words as these Platterers put in the Mouths of Princes.* *Perpetuum malum Regum Adulatio.* Q. Curt. Lib. 3.

Tu es fortitudo mea & refugium meum. Tu es qui restitues Hereditatem meam mihi. Ludovic. Sede a dexteris meis donec ponam inimicos tuos scabellum pedum tuorum. Persequar inimicos tuos, confringam illos, nec convertar donec deficiant.) And fancying that this Prophecy will shortly be accomplish'd, and that consequently they should be very soon at the Top of Fortune's Wheel, no Affection, no Fidelity could be greater than theirs: But now their Castles in the Air being overturn'd, they begin to be *Unjacobitiz'd*.

* *St. JAMES'S.*] Besides the Palace of *Whitehall*, where the Kings of *England* reside when they are at *London* †, there are also those of *St. James's* and *Somerset*. The Queen Dowager dwelt in this latter before she return'd to *Portugal*. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Denmark* live in the other. It is a very irregular Piece of Building, but large, convenient, and lately made very clean and || neat. It is situated in a very agreeable Place, adjoining to the fine Park that has its Name from it. King *Charles* the II's Consort, mention'd above by the Name

* If we were to write this Word for a *Frenchman* to pronounce it, we should spell it *S. Dgemse*.

† *London* and *Westminster* are often confounded.

|| Neat, without any Magnificence. The Repairs lately made about it, are reported to have cost near two hundred thousand *Livres*.

Name of *Queen Dowager*, had founded a Convent; and built a good handsome Chapel for those of her Religion, within the Enclosure of this Palace. The Chapel subsists, but is used by the *Dutch* and *French* Protestants, who preach in it by Turns. The King, who was then only *Rained of Orange*, came immediately to *St. James's House* at his Arrival at *London*; and as, upon the Revolution, nothing could withstand the Torrent of the *Antipapistical Mob*, this Chapel was treated much like the rest. I have been told of a Certainty, that a *French Officer* having found in it a little Box full of *Relicks*, and the *Queen Dowager* using great Entreaties to have them again, the Officer declar'd, That he would never restore them, but upon Condition she obtain'd his Brother's Liberty, who was in Prison, or in the Gallies, in *France*, upon account of his Religion; and that the Queen did as he desir'd. If this is true, these *Relicks* may really be said to have wrought a *Miracle*.

JAMES II. *] If when J—— II. was requir'd to take a solemn Oath, upon the Day of his Coronation, That he would maintain the Government and the Church in the same Condition in which he found them both establish'd, with their Customs, Laws, Rights,

* See several Particulars in the Article of the Revolution.

Rights, Immunities, and Prerogatives. If, I say, instead of taking such an Oath he had made Answer, That his Intention was not to do this, but rather to enter into a League with *France* to destroy the Protestant Religion, and to set up Popery; to overthrow the ancient Constitution, and to make himself absolute Master of the Estates, Lives, Privileges, and precious Liberty of his Subjects; can any Man imagine that such a Prince would ever be crown'd? Certainly no Body can entertain such a ridiculous Fancy. He was therefore install'd into the Royalty only upon certain Conditions which he swore to observe: He made a Contract with the People, and as the People engag'd themselves on one Side, the † King, that was to be, reciprocally engag'd himself on the other. This is as clear as the Day. It is also manifest and notorious, that when any Subject fails in any Article of his Contract with the Prince, he is more or less severely punish'd, according to the Degree of his Crime; one is whipp'd, another is beheaded, a third is hang'd.

All

† The Kings of *England* are Hereditary Kings, and Kings by Right, before the Ceremony of the Coronation; but tho' they are look'd upon to be so, yet it is because it is taken for granted, that they will not refuse the necessary Oaths when they are required to take them; so that if they refuse to take those Oaths, it is the same Thing as if they renounc'd their Claim to the Crown.

All this is but just; for the Terms of the Treaty are clear. But since the Engagement is equal and reciprocal between the Governor and the Governed, is there any Reason why perpetual and general Infractions should be suffer'd in the one, while the other is severely punish'd for the least Contravention? Certainly this is contrary to all the Dictates of Reason; for every Man must allow the Evidence of this Truth, that in a mutual Treaty the Transgressor ought to suffer the Punishment which the Transgression deserves; on which Side soever it be committed. This being establish'd, and King *James's* Infractions prov'd, he could with no more Reason complain, tho' his Subjects had proceeded to * depose him formally, than the Duke of *Monmouth* could, when he was condemn'd to lose his Head. Nay, so far would he have been from having Reason to complain, that he ought to have look'd upon his Sentence as Merciful, for two Reasons; 1. Because Deposition is a gentler Punishment than Death. 2. Because the Duke of *Monmouth* had contraven'd but one Article of the Treaty, whereas King *James* had contraven'd them all. It is no more plain that two and two make four, than that all these Prin-

* The Deposing of Kings is not a Thing necessarily unjust, any more than breaking a Captain. And Examples of this Nature are not wanting in *England*.

Principles are indisputable. But we will venture to go farther yet, and to say that King *James* was not depos'd; that he himself quitted his Scepter and his People, and run away. His Infractions had actually broken the Contract, and his Flight and Desertion declar'd and compleated his Abdication. To this his Friends reply, That his Flight was an Effect of the Fear he had conceiv'd of being ill treated. In troth, I believe them; but certainly one who has no Reproach from his own Conscience, is always ready to give an Account of his Conduct, and Justice constantly declares in his Favour. What then can be said for King *James*? Shall we overwhelm him with Reproaches as if he were a Villain or a Madman? God forbid that any Man should do so. That Prince's Misfortunes proceeded from the ill Advice of the Jesuits, who beset him. Those cursed Probabilities, Equivocations, Directions of the Intention, Maxims of keeping no Faith with Hereticks, and other the like Principles, invented by the Enemy of God and Man, prepossess'd his Mind; fill'd him with fatal Prejudices, and led him to be guilty of Perjury with an honest and a good Intention. Let King *James* but consider the Falseness and Iniquity of the Doctrine taught him by the Directors of his Conscience; let him but follow the

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Light of his Reason, and the natural Inclinations of his Heart, and we shall find in him the Qualities of a great Prince.

JESUITS. *] The Jesuits, a very bold Society, were wonderful ready to show themselves under the Reign of *James II.* They mightily affected to thrust their corner'd Caps out of the Windows of the College they had got in the Palace of the *Sauoy*; nay, some of them even ventur'd to make a Scape quite into the Park. When they saw that Fortune was against them, there was no need to advise them to get out of the Way. Those People are not at all in Fashion in *England*; but yet, 'tis thought, a great many are harbour'd there; for, like the *Camelion*, they know how to dress themselves in all Colours. They are *Jacks-of-all-Trades*, and creep into all Sects, partly to conceal themselves, and partly to foment and stir up Division. *Quakerism*, particularly, is hugely convenient for them, being, properly speaking, no Religion at all; and the Professors of it having an outward Simplicity ready made to their Hands, just like the Hypocrisy of a Jesuit.

Jews.] The first *Jews* that settled in *England*, came over with *William the Conqueror*.

* See Papists.

queror. *William Rufus*, his Son, appointed a Conference between the Christians and the *Jews*: This struck a Terror into the latter, who were afraid some Persecution was a-going to be raised against them; (in such Disputes the Laughers, that is to say, the most powerful being always in the right) so that to secure the King's Favour, they thought 'twould be no ill Policy to make him a Present; the King accepted what they offer'd him, and when he took it, said to them, *By the Face of St. Luke, if you get the better in the Conference I'll turn Jew.* But I can't tell why I spend Time in telling this Story, for 'tis hardly worth relating. The *Jews of London* (I don't know that there are of them in any other Part of *England*) have by little and little quite left off the the Yellow Hat which they were formerly oblig'd to wear; and now they have no Mark of Distinction at all. I don't think they are at present above sixty or seventy Families. They have but one Synagogue.

INNS.] There is nothing at *London* like our Inns in *France*: It is not the general Custom for Travellers to lodge in the Houses where the Coaches, Waggon, Carriers, and other publick Vehicles, set up; one or two People might perhaps be furnish'd with a Bed in them, but not three

three or four; neither have they * *Auberges*, where a Man can lie, and eat at set Hours, and at so much a Head. At *London* they hardly so much as know what an *Auberge* is: There are, indeed, a thousand and a thousand Taverns, where you may have what you please got for you; but a publick House, where once or twice every Day, at a fix'd Hour, you may go directly and sit down to Table, at so much a Head, both at Dinner and Supper, as you may in all the considerable Towns in *France*, is not any where in *London*, nor as I know of in any Part of *England*. The Way of Lodging, if you are not entertain'd at a Friend's House, is to take a Room ready furnish'd at so much a Week. A Stranger comes to *London* either only just to pass thro', or to stay there for some Time: For which ever of these Designs it is, I would advise him to give some Friend Notice of his Arrival, and to desire him to hire him a Lodging, or a Bed, otherwise he may be very much at a Loss; particularly, if there are many in Company. As to Eating, there are many Ways for that, as any Body may easily imagine: You board at some House, you have Victuals brought

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* In that Part of *London* where young Foreigners commonly lodge, other Foreigners have lately set up two or three little *Auberges*; but there is nothing of this Nature among the *English*.

to your Lodgings, you take a Cook if you please, &c. There are Cooks Shops now in all Parts of the Town, where it is very common to go and chuse upon the Spit the Part you like, and to eat it there. A *Frenchman* of any Distinction would think it a great Scandal in *France* to be seen to eat in such a Place; and, indeed, Custom will not allow it there; but in *England* they laugh at such Niceties. One of the first Lords of the Court makes no Scruple to take a Hack, if his Coach makes him wait too long; and a Gentleman of 1500 Livres a Year enters a Cook's Shop without fear of being at all despis'd for it, and there dines for his Shilling to his Heart's Content. I have often eat in that manner with a Gentleman of my Acquaintance that is very rich, and was a Member of the House of Commons. It is very certain, that an *Englishman*, who has * twelve or fifteen hundred Pound Sterling a Year, does not make such a Rout with it; as a *Frenchman* that has but the tenth Part of it. One Word more about the Cooks Shops, to give a full Idea of the Thing. Generally four Spits, one over another, carry round each five or six Pieces of Butcher's † Meat, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, and Lamb; you have what

* Fifteen or twenty thousand Livres per Annum.

† Never any Thing else; if you would have a Fowl or a Pidgeon, you must bespeak it.

what Quantity you please cut off, fat, lean, much or little done; with this, a little Salt and Mustard upon the Side of a Plate, a Bottle of Beer, and a Roll; and there is your whole Feast. Those who would dine at one or two Guineas per Head, are handsomely accommodated at our famous *Pontac's*; rarely and difficultly elsewhere.

[IMPOSTS.] In Time of Peace the Imposts that are raised in *England* are very moderate, especially when compar'd with the infinite Exactions raised upon our miserable *France*. When we come here, we find that every *Englishman* is King in his own House, the peaceable Possessor of his own Estate. Indeed, in Time of War, 'tis absolutely necessary that every Man should contribute to the Burden of it; but then this is done in so reasonable and so gentle a Manner, that no Body has the least Cause to complain. Besides this Tenderness, and the Consideration that these Taxes are only temporary, there are two Things that help to make them in some Manner agreeable; 1. The Subject imposes them upon himself; they are not the Effect of an arbitrary Power, that shall say to him, *We Will, Such is our Pleasure, and We Decree*: This Language is rough and dangerous. — These Taxes are the Result of the Deliberations of both Houses of Parliament, which represent the Three

Estates, and one of which consists of Members chosen by the People. The other Thing, that comforts them under extraordinary Taxations, is, That the greatest Men in the Kingdom bear their Part, *proportionably to their Quality and Estates.*

INSURERS.] Fire does not make so much Devastation in *London* now as it did formerly; and the Reason is, because for these five and twenty or thirty Years, they have built only of Stone and Brick, whereas before all the Houses were built of Wood and Plaister. There are two Societies of Insurers, that for so much in the Pound upon the Rent of the House, are oblig'd to rebuild or repair such as are destroy'd by Fire, or demolish'd in order to stop the Progress of it.

* *IRELAND.*] The Maps will show you the Bigness, Form, and Situation of this Island. The Air, generally speaking, is a little moist, but mild and temperate, much as in *England.* The Soil is fat, and requires nothing but Cultivation. Not but there are a great many Forests, barren † Mountains, and useles and inaccessible Marshes; but every Thing consider'd, the Country may be said to be good and fruit-

* *Inverna, Iverna, Yerna, and Hibernia;* by the Antients; *Erin,* by the Irish; *Yverdon* by the Welsh.

† The high Mountains near *Offery.*

fruitful. The Pastures there are wonderfully fine; and all the Grain sow'd in *England* will thrive there. They have also the same Fruits. This and whatever else I shall say of *Ireland*, I learnt not only from * *Camden*, *Speed*, *Giraldus*, *Staneburst*, *Barclay*, and others, that have written upon this Subject; but from several of my Friends, who have travers'd the whole Island in these last Wars, and abode there some Time. When we speak of the *Irish*, we must distinguish three or four Sorts of People: The Natives, who are originally of the Country, whereof some live in a wild, brutish Manner, according to their ancient Customs, and the other are civiliz'd enough: The *English* by Extraction, who, tho' settled in *Ireland* for many Ages, have contracted no Intimacy with the ancient † *Irish*, (as they call them) and who would upon no Account mix with them in Marriage: And lastly, the *Scotch* Families, who live according to the Fashion of their Country, without Communication with the native *Irish*, and, on the contrary, in Friendship, Commerce,

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and

† Yet their Cattle is not large. Their Horses, tho' small, are vigorous enough; but as they are bred in soft marshy Lands, they are tender-footed, and of little Service in other Countries.

* I would not swear for the Truth of all the Things that I relate of it; but it is true, that they are told for true; and it is worth while to know what People say, whether true or false.

† *Irishie*, vulgè *Wild Irish*.

and Alliance with the *English*. Of these original *Irish*, most of the Persons of Quality understand *English*, and lead a Life totally *unbarbariz'd*; but the common People are half Savages, and differ very little from their Ancestors, as describ'd sixteen or seventeen hundred Years ago by *Strabo*, *Solinus*, *Pomponius Mela*, and the most remote Authors. Their Religion is a kind of Popish-Christian Religion; but the Superstitions and Fooleries of Popery, which they have adopted, are mix'd with such a Number of other Puerilities, that it is impossible to say, justly what the Religion of those People is. They pay a Sort of Worship to the Moon, and to the Wolves: At every New-Moon they prostrate themselves before her, and repeat divers Times the Lord's Prayer, and some others; and when she has just done waning, they beg her to leave them in as good Health as she found them. They say that *Jesus Christ* lov'd Wolves, for which Reason they pray to God for them, and for their Prosperity. They have pretended Witches, whom they consult upon all Occasions; and these Witches never forget the *Pater-Noster* and the *Ave Maria* in the Ceremonies of their Inchantments. When any among them is sick, they never talk to him of any Thing but his Recovery, and never of God, or Salvation; but sometimes the sick

Sick Man desires the Communion, and then they look upon it that he despairs of Life: From that Moment they expose him in a publick Place, or upon a great Road; they call every Passenger with loud Gries, and each Man puts a hundred impertinent Questions to the poor dying Person: They ask him, why he will leave this World, which is so very pleasant? In what Country he thinks he shall find better Entertainment? If he had not a good and a handsome Wife, pretty Concubines, fine Children, good Relations, good Cows, good Milk, good Butter, and every Thing that could make Life agreeable to him? Then they apostrophize his Soul, which they call cruel and ungrateful for leaving so handsome a Body, that has charitably found it such a good Lodging for so many Years. The Moment the Soul is departed, they fall to such Lamentations, Screaming, and Outcries, as are enough to make a Man deaf. Particularly the Concubines, the Daughters of the Deceas'd, and his Nurses, (as oftentimes they have had several) set up the most frightful Noise in the World. All the Women in the Neighbourhood immediately joyn in the Comfort, tear their Hair, beat their Breasts and their Sides, clap their Hands, lift them up to Heaven, call the whole Universe to bear a Part in the Loss, and

make more to do than twice as many mad Women. But as stunning as this Up-roar is, 'tis only a Prelude to the Cries that they make at the Funeral. The chief Use that they make of their Witches is to form Inchantments, which, together with the Application of some Herbs, serve to cure their Distempers, facilitate Child-birth as well as Generation, and to bring down the Milk of their Cows. By these Women they also inform themselves of Things past and to come. But they have several other Ways of doing this; for Instance, by looking thro' a dry bare Bone of a Shoulder of Mutton, they can tell whether any of their Family will die e'er long; and by the same Means they know in the Company of what illustrious Souls * those of their Friends are associated. Whenever a Horse dies, they hang up his Hoof to the Ceiling; and this is a very sacred Thing among them. If any one comes to ask them for Fire during the Month of *May*, they not only refuse it, but drive him out of Doors with Curses, imagining this to be an Omen that their Butter will be stoll'n all Summer long. For fear the Birds of Prey should steal their Poultry, they keep the Shells of the Eggs which have been hatch'd, and fasten them to the Tops of

* The most happy Souls are with the Giants *Fiz-Mack*, *Hagle*, *Oskir Mack*, *Oschin*, &c.

their Nuts, with a Thread tinged in Saffron. When they have been robb'd of their Butter, they pull some Straws out of the Thatch of their Houses, and throw them into the Fire, hoping this will cause the Thief to make Restitution. When they eat Eggs, they take great Care that those Eggs are of the same Form and the same Size, otherwise their Horses would die. If you speak of one of their Horses, you must at the same Time spit upon him; or, if the Horse is at a Distance, say *God save him*; for when you forget to say one of these Things, the Horse often falls sick; and, in this Case, he that has been the Cause of it, is oblig'd to come and repeat a *Pater Noster* in the Horse's right Ear, and that cures him. When a Man happens to fall, as soon as ever he gets up again, he turns * round three Times, and takes a Jump upon the very Spot where he fell: Then he makes a little Hole there, and takes out a Clod of Earth with his Knife; and when any Distemper falls upon him, he sends an Enchantress, who putting her Mouth to the Ground over the little Hole, pronounces certain Words with a *Pater* and an *Ave*, calls upon the Nymph that sent the Distemper, *be that Nymph white, red, or black, whether she inhabits the Forests,*
the

* He must turn round to the Right.

the Rivers, or the Marshes, and conjures her to remedy the Evil she has done. Here are more Follies than are necessary in my short Abridgment. They say of the *Irish*, that they are either of a very good or a very ill Disposition; but among them, as among all other Nations, the Good is much more rare to be found than the Ill: They are also accused of being violent in all their Passions, (tho' slow and lazy in their ordinary Course of Life) inconstant, cruel,* bloody, thievish, perfidious, seditious, revengeful, (even upon the dead) impudent, Boasters, Swearers, and Blasphemers. Their other Qualities are to despise Riches, not *Diogenically*, but indolently; to be sober; to support all Manner of Hardships and Labours with great Courage; to be well-made, healthy, robust, valiant, and extremely active; to be very apt at learning any Thing that is taught them: They hate the *English* as much as the *English* despise them, and they love the *French* and the *Spaniards*. They wear their Hair in its full Length: Their Shirts are generally tinged with Saffron, or with the Juice of Elder-berries; and it is not long since they wore them so wide

* When they have kill'd any one, their Way is to give him I know not how many Stabs after he is dead; nay, and to cut his Head off; that they may be sure he will never recover.

wide and so much plained, that full thirty Ells of * Linnen went to a Shirt. Their Linnens are coarse and thick, and so ate their Stuffs; but this they do not value, having a great † Contempt for all Sorts of Ornaments. They are no nicer in their Eating than in their Dress and Houses. Besides their common Food of Beef, Pork, and Mutton, which they eat very little done, they are mighty Lovers of ‡ Potatoes and other Roots; of Fruits, Pulse, and Herbs, which they Boil with a great deal of Butter; and of a Kind of Soup made of Milk and Oatmeal. Sometimes they bleed their Cows, and Boil the Blood with some of the Milk and Butter that came from the same Beast; and this, with a Mixture of savoury Herbs, is one of their most delicious Dishes †. Their Lakes are very full of Fish, and so are their Rivers and Seas; but they are too lazy, and not delicate enough to give themselves much Trouble about Fishing. It is their general Maxim, to take as little Pains as possible, and to live upon the Common. Before they set out to rob, steal, plunder, &c. they pray to God to give them good Luck in their Exploits. In their Towns it is common

for

* There is abundance of Hemp and Flax in the Country.

† We must except the Necklaces and Bracelets which their Women load themselves with.

‡ An Earth-Apple, a Kind of Topinambour.

† They drink a great deal of Usquebaugh, and other hot Liquors.

for them to marry; but in the Country this Custom they think too troublesome. They make a slight Promise, that holds 'till the next Quarrel, or 'till they either of them have a Mind to change. Both Sexes have strong Inclinations to Love, and the Girls are reckon'd marriageable very * betimes. All Authors, and all Travellers, with one common Voice affirm, that *Ireland* will breed no venomous † Creature, nor several other Sorts of Insects which are not venomous, as Lizards and Frogs. *Syl. Giraldus* writes the History of a Frog, that formerly was found near *Watenford*, and struck a Terror into the Mind of *Duncwald*, King of *Offory*; it was look'd upon to be a Token of some dreadful Misfortune, and exercis'd the Wits of all the Philosophers in the Country. He farther says, That in a Contest which arose the Lord knows how many Ages ago, between *England* and *Ireland*, touching the Ile of *Man*, which lies betwixt them, it was agreed, that to decide the Controversy, some venomous Animals should be carry'd upon that Island; and if they liv'd there, it should continue in the Possession of the

English.

* Sometimes at ten Years old, commonly at twelve. The Laws of *England* declare it to be Felony to have to do with a Girl under ten Years old.

† The *Dish* say, 'twas *St. Patrick*, that drove away those Animals.

* *Engliſh.* As to Spiders, it is not true what many have maintain'd, that there are none in *Ireland*; ſeveral of my Friends have told me, that they have ſeen of them there; and *John Barclay*, in his *Icon Animorum*; confeſſes it; but adds, that thoſe Inſects there have no Poiſon. The ſame || Author affures us, conformably to the publick Conſent, that if a venomous Animal is carried thither it will die; and I remember to have read in the Travels of *Moncony*, that while he was at a Meeting of the Royal Society in *London*, it was there related, that thoſe Animals could not live in *Ireland*, nor bear the Earth of it: That it had often been experienc'd, that being put upon a Piece of Ground brought out of *England* along with them, they immediately run back again, if by going a little too far they were out of the Sphere of their native Soil, and began to ſet their Foot upon that of *Ireland*, as if they were afraid of the moſt dangerous Precipice. *Moncony* alſo writes, that in the ſame Aſſembly he was confirm'd in what he had often heard, of the Lake near *Armagh*, wherein if you plunge a Stick of *Holyoak*, that

Part

* *Lis quievit cum advoxere reptilia venenosa qua ibi vixerunt.*
This ſounds very much like a Fable.

|| *Lacerti, bufonesq; ibi delati non vivunt. Exportata arbores nullo ſitu concipiunt vermes, aut incuria araneas admittunt, quantum & ſuas Hyberni Araneas, ſed illas ignoſcias habent.*

Part of the Stick which is out of the Water continues Wood; that which is in the Water * petrifies, and that which is under the Water, in the Slime, takes a Metallic Nature. It is cert ~~that there~~
 are a great many natural ~~land~~; but it is not certa
 are told of them is true
 when there is a Mirach
 witness St. Patrick's † Pu
 is a Pit or Chasm that wa
 Prayer of that Saint for
 of the Infidels: Witness
 in the Province of Mun
 you do but dip your H
 suddenly falls a Shower
 would never end, unless
 immediately said a Mass
 adjoining: Witness St. I
 near Offory, which all the

NOLLYMISIO

cannot

* The Stick must remain a Year, or thereabouts, in the Water.

† In the Province of *Usher* is a Lake, in the Middle whereof stands an Island. In this Island is a deep frightful Hole, which they call St. Patrick's Purgatory: They say, that St. Patrick had the Gift of working Miracles, and that once upon a Time, when he was preaching the Gospel to some Inhabitants of that little Island, they told him they would give no Credit to his Doctrine, unless he supported it by some Miracle. At that Instant he took his Crozier, or his Pilgrim's Staff, made a Circle upon the Ground, and repeated some holy *Abacadabra*: Upon this the Earth open'd in that very Place, quite from the Center to the Surface; so that by this Passage one might go down to *Purgatory*, which was the Thing he was proving when they demanded a Miracle. Many, adds the Story, have gone to *Purgatory* by this Hole.

cannot persuade to work on *Sundays*, and which will never grind any *stoln Com*: Witness the Teales of *St. Colman*, in a Lake in the Province of *Limster*, which always go thirteen in a Troop, and which will come and eat from any *Bo*dy's Hand that calls them, provided you say to them, *God and St. Colman bless you.* (If you kill, or do the least Harm to any of them, the Water of the Lake immediately stinks, and continues to do so for some Time.) Witness the hollow Stone at the Gate of a Church in a little Island near *Cork*, wherein there is every Morning a Supply of as much Wine as is necessary for the Celebration of *Mas*: Witness the Bell of *MacBalevi* in the Province of *Limster*, which goes every Night to the Church of *St. Finnan* at *Chunareck*, when they forget to fasten it: Witness the *inextinguishable* Fire of *St. Bridget* at *Kildare*, which the Nuns preserv'd in the Middle of a great Circuit, into which no Male-Animal could enter without dying on the Spot: Witness all the Transformations of the *Were-Wolf* of *Offory*, and the three Golden * Teeth of the great Fish of *Carlenford* in *Ulster*: Witness the Extirpation of the Rats at *Fernigenan* (in *Limster*) by *St. Ivory*, because they knew'd his Books; and that of

* Each weigh 50 Ounces.

of the Fleas of *St. Nenin* in *Conaught*, because they bit the Ear of the Saint of that Name: Witness, lastly, the three Isles of a Lake in the Province of *Munster*, in the first of which no Woman can be brought to Bed; in the second, neither Woman, nor any other Female Animal, can enter without dying; in the third, no Body ever dies of a natural * Death, says *Sylvester Giraldus*. The same Author, who often writes upon Hear-say, (tho' he never affirms any Thing without better Authority) is more positive in some other Things: He says, for Instance, that he saw an Experiment made of that famous Fountain in *Munster*, that in a little Time whitens the Hair of those that dip in it. *Ireland* has divers other curious Fountains: There is one in the Province of *Conaught*, upon a Mountain, which has a regular Ebb and Flow. In the same † Province is another, which they affirm no Horse will ever drink of, tho' the People relish it very well; and in the North of *Ulster* is that whose Water petrifies Wood in seven Years. There are a hundred agreeable Particulars more, which I could relate, if I did not find that I have already been too tedious.

ISLINGTON.]

* *Naturali morte nemo moritur.*

† There is another of the same Nature in *Wales*, near the Castle of *Dynevor*.

ISLINGTON,] A large Village, half a League from *London*, where you drink Waters that do you neither Good nor Harm, provided you don't take too much of them. There is Gaming, Walking, Dancing; and a Man may spend an Hour there agreeably enough. It is not much flock'd to by People of Quality.

JURIES.] * It is a Maxim and a Practice in *England*, that every Man accused of a Crime ought to be † try'd by his Peers: So that as the Inhabitants of the Country are divided into two general Classes, the *Lords*, or Nobles, and the *Commons*, that is to say, the People, not noble: The first are ‖ try'd by their Peers assembled, and composing the same Body as makes the Upper House of Parliament. The second are try'd by twelve of their Countrymen of the second Class, who are also their ‡ Peers, either Tradesmen, Merchants, or Gentlemen, Inhabitants of the County, and of the Parts near the Place where the Crime or pretended Crime was committed. These twelve Men ought to be at least good ** House-keepers, and in good Re-
M pute

* See Tryals.

† *Legale Judicium parium suorum. Magna Charta.*

‡ By Plurality of Voices.

‡ The Gentlemen are not Nobles. See the Words *Knights* and *Nobility*.

** In Strictness they should be Freeholders.

pute with their Neighbours for Honour and Probity. A Prisoner accused of High Treason, may * except against full five and thirty of the Jurymen that are nam'd to be his Judges, without alledging any Reason for so doing; and if among the others he meets with any that are exceptionable, his Reasons are heard, and admitted, if substantial. In Crimes that come under the Title of Felony, but 20 Jurymen can be refus'd without shewing Cause. When these twelve Jurymen or Judges have heard the Indictment and Proofs, with a Speech by one of the great Judges, and have taken an Oath to judge according to Equity, that is to say, as in their Conscience they think equitable, they retire into a Room, † where they are lock'd in, and must so continue without taking any Sort of Nourishment, and without so much as warming themselves, 'till all the Twelve come to be unanimously of the same Opinion, either to declare the Prisoner innocent or guilty: Then they return into Court, and he that speaks for the rest, the Foreman, without making any set Speech, or giving any Train of Reasons, barely says, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. The *Not Guilty* entirely discharges the
the

* A Lord or Nobleman cannot refuse any of his Peers, without alledging Reasons that shall be found valid.

† When the Case is fully evident, they sometimes give their Verdict upon the Spot.

the Party accus'd ; but the *Guilty* is sometimes attended with another Word, which, explaining the Nature of the Crime, does of Consequence declare the Nature of the * Punishment. Thus, when the Information, or Indictment, as they call it, charges the Prisoner with having kill'd a Man maliciously and wilfully, if that Prisoner is found guilty of the Crime, they declare him, in one single Word, *Guilty* ; that is to say, guilty of the Crime whereof he's accus'd, which Crime is punish'd with † Death ; but if they find that the Prisoner did not commit the Murder out of Malice, or in Ambush, or with Design, but that it happen'd upon a sudden Quarrel, either between two Friends, or between two Strangers, or between two Persons that had no Enmity before, then they explain their *Guilty*, and say *Guilty of Man-slaughter* ; that is to say, guilty not of a *felonious* but of an unpremeditated Murder ; which is

M 2 punish'd

* The Jury has no need to say, That the Prisoner is condemn'd to be hang'd, to be burn'd, to be whipp'd, &c. It is enough that they denote the Nature of his Crime, by declaring him guilty of High or of Petty Treason, of Felony, Perjury, &c. because this necessarily includes a certain Punishment ordain'd for that Crime by the Law.

† Premeditated Murder is not Assassination only, but all Murders in general that are committed with the Spirit of Revenge and a Design to kill, as in a Duel ; any Man, who, being attack'd, kills the Person who attacks him, in Defence of himself, if he proves the *Se Defendendo*, (as the *English* call it) he is acquitted by the Law.

punish'd only by burning the Hand with a hot Iron, with the Assistance of the Benefit of the Clergy. - This short Sentence is irrevocable and without Appeal, unless the King's Mercy interposes. A Man must be at least one and twenty Years old to be a Juryman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.] The Officers of *Police*, whom they call Justices of the Peace in *England*, are much like the *Commissaires du Quartier* at *Paris*.

KING.] See *William III.* See *James II. Government, Parliament, &c.* The People are not made to be the Foot-balls of Princes, but Princes are establish'd to protect the People, and to procure their Welfare: Wou'd to Heaven we could always meet with Kings like *Doctor Chamberlain's Kings*; Kings who have all the Attributes of the Deity; Kings all-wise, all-just, and all-powerful; there would need no Treaties to be made with such, no Oaths to be requir'd: But since, in the general Corruption of the World, it often happens, that those who are set over us are not infallible; not Gods, but Men, subject to human Infirmities; nay, sometimes *Tiberius's*, *Caligula's*, *Nero's*, nothing can be more agreeable to good Sense and Reason, than the Method the People have always follow'd, of taking some Security of those they elect to govern them; and this was practis'd in all the Nations of the World,

World, at the Time when Monarchies were first erected. It is true, several of these supreme Magistrates, so created by the People, had no sooner got the Power in their Hands, but they abus'd it: They invaded the Bounds stipulated to them, and arrogated to themselves an unlimited Authority. This is the State of Things in the several Empires of the East. In *England*, thank God, it is not so; Our Kings are surrounded with Honour and with Glory; they have all the Power and all the Prerogatives that any Kings were ever INVESTED WITH: They are Sovereigns in a Sovereign Degree: But this Degree of Sovereignty does not extend to the Clouds, much less to the imaginary Spaces, tho' it be in the highest Degree. It is an establish'd Maxim in our Laws, and among our * Lawyers, that *Rex in regno suo superiores habet Deum & Legem.* † Our Lives and Fortunes are theirs, because we ought to do no less for them than they do for us; but our Lives and Fortunes are not to be dispos'd of according to their disorderly Passions or Caprices. We are a free People, govern'd by a Scepter of Justice; not Slaves, subjected to a Rod of Iron.

* *Fortescue, Bracton,* and the rest.

† When the Kings are crown'd, they swear that they will observe the Laws, and cause them to be observ'd.

KING's-EVIL.] Every Body knows, that *Edward*, call'd the *Confessor*, and canoniz'd by Pope *Alexander* the Third, was the first King of *England* that pretended to the Virtue of curing the *Evil*, by touching the Party affected. I believe all the Kings that have succeeded him have had the same Weakness, and flatter'd themselves with the same Illusion down to *WILLIAM* III. by the Grace of God now reigning; who not being a Man of Chimera's, laughs at this Folly. The *English* Nation had, and perhaps still has, a great Faith in this Anodyne Remedy. During the last Months of the Reign of *James* II. as it was easy to imagine that when God should raise the Protestant Wind, which was to bring over the RESTORER into *England*, it might occasion a Squabble that would interrupt the ordinary Course of Things; abundance of People, affected with the Evil, flock'd from all Parts to be touch'd: The King having Notice of it, was so gracious, as to declare that he would touch more frequently than usual, and appointed the Days when he would do it. I was present at the last Ceremony: The King was seated in a Chair of * State, rais'd two or three Steps. The Reverend Father *Peter*, with his little Band and his sweeping

* In the great Hall of *Whitehall*, call'd the Banqueting-House.

ing Cloak, -was standing at the King's Right Hand. After some Prayers, the diseas'd Person, or those that pretended to be so, were made to pass between a narrow double Rail, which fac'd the King. Each Patient, * Rich and Poor, Male and Female, fell upon their Knees, one after another, at the King's Feet: The King, putting forth his two Hands, touch'd their two Cheeks; the Jesuit, who held a Number of Gold Medals, each fasten'd to a narrow white Ribband, put the Ribband round the Patient's Neck at the same Time that the King touch'd him, and said something, *tant amount*, to what they say in France, *The King touches thee; God cure thee.* This was done in a Trice; and for fear the same Patient should croud into the File again, to get another Medal, † he was taken by the Arm and carry'd into a safe Place. When the King was weary of repeating the same Action, and touching the Cheek or Chin, Father Peter, the Almoner, presented him with the End of the String which was round the Patient's Neck. The Virtue pass'd from the Hand to the String, from the String to the Cloaths, from the Cloaths to the Skin, and from

M 4

the

* There were above three hundred.

† This Medal is worth about two Crowns, and is call'd an Angel. The Fund appointed for purchasing these Medals, is still by the King's Order employ'd in Works of Charity.

the Skin to the Root of the Evil: After this Royal Touch, those that were really ill were put into the Hands of Physicians; and those that came only for the Medal, had no need of other Remedies.

KNIGHTS.] There are several Sorts of Knights in *England*. The Baronets, instituted by King *James I.* in 1611, are of the first Order: The King creates them by Letters Patents; and their Quality of Baronet is hereditary, from Male to Male; their Number, according to the first Institution, should not exceed two hundred; but there are at present above eight hundred, without reckoning the Families extinct. There is a much greater Number of plain Knights, or Knights Batchelors, whose Knighthood is not hereditary, and whose Number is unlimited. The Kings are very ready to grant this Title, either to those whom they would reward for some small Service, or to those they mean to honour with some Employment, particularly, when they send them Abroad; or, lastly, to those who are willing to purchase it with hard Money. Good King *Charles II.* would have given the Title of *Knight Batchelor* to the whole City and Suburbs for a very small Spill of the Ready, (*i. e.*) Cash; but the present King will do no such Thing: So that by little and little we shall see a Diminution of that Multitude of Knights with which *England* was
peopled

peopled by King *Charles II.* The eldest Sons of Knights are Esquires by Right ; by Abuse, any Man whatsoever may be so.

There were formerly *Knights Bannerets* ; but that Order is no longer in Being.

The Knights of the * *Bath* are of ancient Institution. There are very few of them now. The King usually creates some upon the Day of his Coronation ; they wear a red Ribband. *Henry IV.* their Institutor, created forty six : On the Eve of the Ceremony they wore a Hermit's Habit, watch'd all Night, and bath'd themselves ; and it is for this Reason that they are call'd *Knights of the Bath*.

I have reserv'd till the last the *Knights of the Garter*, who must not be confounded nor mix'd with the others. There are very few that do not know what the Historians relate concerning the Institution of this Order ; I shall nevertheless say a Word or two of it here. They tell us, then, that King *Edward III.* who was deeply in Love with the Countess of *Salisbury*, was very forward to take up a (blue) Garter, † which happen'd to drop from the Lady's Leg while she was dancing

* *Henry IV.* instituted this Order in 1399.

† *Du Hailan* says, that the King lifted her Petticoat quite up to her Knee, which put the Lady to the Blush. The same Author says, that this happen'd at *Bourdeaux*, and that the Institution of the Order was made there, in the Church of the *Carpentiers* ; but that the King ordain'd, that for the future the Feast and Ceremony should be held at *Windsor*.

ing at a Ball: That this Action set many
 of the Company a Laughing, which
 very much *blew'd* the Countess: That
 the King perceiving it, pronounc'd these
 Words in the *French* of those Days, *Hon-*
ny soit qui mal y pense, adding even with an
 Oath, That those who now despis'd this
 Garter, should be proud to wear one
 like it; and that accordingly he institut-
 ed the Order we are speaking of, under
 the Auspices of *St. George*, the Patron of
England. The Number of the Knights is
 twenty five, including the Sovereign,
 who is the King. They wear a blue Rib-
 band, like a Shoulder-Belt, and to this
 Ribband hangs the Figure of *St. George*
 fighting the Dragon. The Garter is worn
 upon the left Leg, and is sometimes only
 a plain blue Ribband of the same Breadth
 as the other; sometimes too it is adorn'd
 with the *Honny soit*, &c. embroider'd in
 Pearls or Diamonds. Several Emperors,
 Kings, and other Sovereign Princes, have
 done Honour to the Order, by accepting
 of it, at the same Time that they them-
 selves were honour'd by being admitted
 into it. The Chapter is usually held in
Windsor-Castle, and the Ceremony of the
 Installment is perform'd in the Chapel of
 the said Castle, and is attended with a
 great Feast. When King *James I.* united
 the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scot-*
land, he, at the same Time, mix'd the
Scotch

Scotch Thistle with the *English* Rose in the Collar of the Order. Since the greatest Princes think it an Honour to be chosen into this noble Brotherhood, we may imagine it is never granted in *England* to any but Persons of the first Quality: Yet, if a Gentleman that has no Title, acquires both a great Reputation, by some noble Exploits, and a good Share in the King's Favour, he would be capable of receiving this Order, without being of the House of Lords. The other Knighthoods are nothing like this; they are so common, that instead of being sought for, I don't think the youngest * Son of any Earl in *England* would accept of the Title of *Knight Bachelor*. When the King creates these last Knights, he touches their Shoulder with a naked Sword, they being upon their Knees, and says, or rather said formerly, *Be a Knight in the Name of God. Rise, Knight.*

KNIVES.] They make in *England* the best Knives and the worst Scissars in the World. Their Penknives are so large, that you can scarce use any Thing but the Points of 'em.

LAMBETH.] Almost opposite to *Westminster*, on the other Side of the *Thames*, is a Parish call'd *Lambeth*, well-nigh contiguous to the Suburbs of *London*, where
the

* The younger Sons of Earls in *England* have no Title, and are only call'd the Honourable Mr. *George* or Mr. *William* such a one.

the Archbishops of *Canterbury* have a *Pa-lace*, which is the usual *Place* of their *Residence*, tho' the *Air* is reckon'd very unwholsome.

(*LAMPS.*] Instead of *Lanterns*, they set* up in the *Streets* of *London*, † *Lamps*, which, by Means of a very thick *Convex Glass*, throw out great *Rays* of *Light*, which illuminate the *Path* ‡ for *People* that go on *Foot* tolerably well. They begin to light up these *Lamps* at *Michaelmas*, and continue them till *Lady-Day*; they burn from six in the *Evening* till *Midnight*, and from every third *Day* after the *Full-Moon*, to the sixth *Day* after the *New-Moon*.

(*LANGUAGE.*] The *English* *Tongue* is a *Compound* of the *Latin*, of the old *Briton*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, *Norman*, *Italian*, and modern *French*. I make a *Distinction* between the *Latin* and the *Norman* and *French*, because, besides *French* *Words* deriv'd from the *Latin*, as, among others, those that end in *ion* (*Action*, *Passion*, *Portion*, *Unction*, *Function*, *Question*, &c.) they have many others which they take directly from the *Latin*; as, *to abscond*, *to advert*, *to expect*, &c. This great *Mixture* of

* At every tenth *Houfe*.

† *Mr. Edmund Heming* was the *Inventor* of them, about 15 or 16 *Years* ago.

‡ On each *Side* of the *Street* there is, almost all over *London*, a *Way* better pav'd than the rest for *Foot-Passengers*.

of Words and Phrases, drawn from five or six Languages, must needs, one would think, make a very rich Compound. The Conqueror not only undertook to establish the Laws of his Country in *England*, he would also fain have settled his *Norman* Gibberish among them. The several Endeavours he made to render that Tongue universal, had but very small Success; nay, one may venture to maintain, that they had hardly any at all, since the *Norman* does not predominate in the *English* Language; but he succeeded better with relation to the Laws, and to the particular Language of those Laws. They were so well written, and so generally receiv'd in the *Norman* Tongue in those Days, that the same Jargon is still the Language of the *English* Laws, and the Language in which the Lawyers always write the Works that they compose upon those Subjects. Here follow the Titles of two of those Books newly printed:

Casus, Collect & Report, per Sr. Francis Moore Chevalier Sorjeant del Ley, imprime & public per l'Original jadis remaint, en les maines de Sr. Gefrey Palmer Chevalier Attorney General à son très excellent Majeste le Roi Charles le Second. Le second Edition; ovesque deux Tablas, l'un des noms des casés, l'autre des principal matters containus en iceux.

Les

*Les Tenures de Monsieur Littleton, ouesque certaine Cases per auter, de puisne temps qu'eux cases vous troverez signés ouesques c'est signe * al commencement & al fine de chescun de eux ; aux fines que ne poiez eux misprendre par les cases de Monsieur Littleton, par quel inconuenience ils fuerunt dernièrement tolles de cest Liver, & si un foits plus admotes al request des Gentlehomes Students en le Ley D'Engleterre.*

LAW.] All that I shall say of the Common Law, Civil Law, Canon Law, &c. is, that they are Subjects for great Volumes, and that I neither can nor will meddle with them. I shall only observe a few Singularities in them ; and those I shall put each in its proper Place, according to the Order I have laid down to my self.

LAWS.] See King, Parliament, Government, *Magna Charta*, &c.

LIBRARIES.] (See *Oxford*.) *Scaliger*, the Son, says, that in his Time there were fourscore publick Libraries at *Paris*, and twelve at *London*. At present I know but three publick ones in this last City ; those of the Chapter at *Westminster*, and *Sion-College*, (which are very much neglected, and in a sorry Condition in all Respects) and that which *Dr. Tenison*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, has lately founded. The two former are going to Decay, and the latter is not yet quite form'd.

form'd. Neither the one nor the other are much frequented. The King's Library at St. *James's* is also in a miserable State: I am told, that Dr. *Bently*, who has the keeping of it, in the room of the late Mr. *Justel*, does all he can to restore it; but his Endeavours will be to no Purpose, unless the Master of it has Leisure and Will to have an Eye to it himself. There have been Books in Pawn in the Hands of the Binders I know not how many Years. King *Charles II.* did but laugh at it. It is nevertheless a Pity that so many good Books, and so well bound, should be given up to the Mould and Moisture of the Air, to Moths and to Dust. The Library of Sir *Robert Cotton* is particularly famous for Manuscripts. The Royal Society have begun to collect a pretty good one: The late Duke of *Norfolk*, who was of it, left them his. There are a great many Noblemen in *England* that love Books, and have good Collections of them.

LINCOLN] * (A Bishoprick, and Capital of the County to which it gives its Name) was formerly a City of great Trade, and is still one of the best in the Kingdom. It is built upon the Side of a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the River *Witham*. Upon the Top of the
same

* *Lincolna, Lincolnia, Lindum.*

same Hill are to be seen divers Ruins of the ancient *Lindum*, mention'd by *Ptolomy*, and by other Authors call'd *Lindonium*, *Lincolina*, and *Linidcolinum*. *William the Conqueror* built a Castle here, which is still in Being. The Cathedral is one of the seven famous Minsters of *England*.

LONDON.] * The City of *London* will be found to be describ'd, in almost all its Parts, in several Articles of this Work, to which the Reader is referr'd. To help to get a true Idea of this famous City, you may consider it in the Plans that are every where easy to be had. By their Assistance you see at a View what could not be describ'd in several Pages. I shall only say therefore, that the contiguous Cities of *London* and *Westminster* are situated upon a good even Spot of || Ground, upon the Left † Side and to the North of the *Thames*, which forms an Elbow hereabouts. The Length of this double City turns along with the River; and the Breadth being no where parallel, but unequal, and jutting out like

* *Londinum*, *Londinium*, *Londonia*, *Trinobantum*, in 50 Degrees and a half of Latitude. See *Fire of London*.

|| *London* seems to be pretty even, and, indeed, is in many Parts upon a perfect Level; but upon a closer Examination you find, that it rises from the River to the Country. All *Westminster* is on a flat low Ground.

† There is a great Suburb, or, rather, a small Portion of the City upon the right Side; the Bridge unites them into one.

like Spider's Claws, cannot be determin'd. The whole is of so great an Extent, that I believe one may safely venture to affirm, that *London*, including *Westminster*, is the biggest City in *Europe*. What we are told by Authors of the Antiquity of this City, and of its Etymology, is nothing but a Confusion of Fables. They say it was built immediately after the taking of *Troy*, by one *Brutus*, Grandson of *Eneas*, who call'd it *Troja Nova*, new *Troy*: That afterwards by several Accidents it took the Names of *Trinobantum*, *Cajer-Lud*, *Cajer-Lunda*, *Ludstown*, *Lbondinam*, *Londinum*, and, at last, of *London*: All this deserves no Attention. Every Body knows that *London* is the Capital of the Kingdom, and the Residence of the Kings. I shall again repeat what I said before, that all that is remarkable in this famous City, is describ'd in these Memoirs, and dispos'd like the rest in Alphabetical Order: So that any Body who wants to be inform'd concerning its Churches, Palaces, Bridge, Tower, Exchange, Town-House, &c. the Thames, &c. Park, &c. may find each of those Articles in its proper Place.

LUTHERANS.] It is somewhat strange that among the many Sects which divide Christianity in *England*, there should be no *Lutherans*.

LRONS.] See the *Tower*.

N

MAGNA-

MAGNA-CHARTA.] The City of *London* has receiv'd from several Kings so many and so great Privileges, that it is become a Kind of little Republick in the Middle of the Kingdom. The chief of those Statutes and Privileges are contain'd in the famous Patent call'd *Magna * Charta*, granted by *Henry III.* King *Charles II.*, at the Instigation of those that govern'd him, undertook to make the Gentlemen of *London* believe, that they had made themselves unworthy, by their Misdemeanors, of the Freedoms and Immunities which they enjoy'd in virtue of their *Magna Charta*; and the Affair being prosecuted in the King's Bench, it was affirm'd and declar'd † by some corrupt Judges, that in Consequence of the ancient and true Constitution of the Laws, the City of *London* had forfeited the Privileges granted her by *Magna Charta*, and that the said *Charta* should be taken from them, and given back into the King's Hands. This and some other Proceedings visibly tended to the Establishment of arbitrary Power. *James II.*, in hopes to reconcile himself to his People, restor'd to the City of *London*, and several others, the Charters which had been taken from them; and the King his Successor (whom
God

* Or, *Charta Libertatum Regni.*

† The 3d of June 1683.

God preserve and keep) has solemnly confirm'd their Possession of the same.

MAILLARD] (*Mary.*) The 26th of *November 1693.* there happen'd a very extraordinary Thing at *London*; a Girl nam'd *Mary * Maillard*, thirteen Years and two Months old, was cur'd in a Manner which many People of good Sense look upon to be miraculous. At the Age of thirteen Months she became *Lame*, and her Distemper grew worse and worse every Day to the Moment of her Recovery. The Bone of her left Thigh, whereof that End towards the Hip is rounded, was slipp'd so far out of the hollow Bone that serves as a Case to the Convexity of the first, (and, at the same Time, was got so far above its natural Situation) that that Leg was four Inches shorter than the other; the Knee turn'd inwards, and the Foot did the same; infomuch that the Girl, instead of resting upon the Sole of her Foot, lean'd inwards upon the Ankle; 'twas great Trouble to her to walk, and she sometimes felt violent Pains. Her Body, as she walk'd along, sway'd from one Side to t'other so much, that her Elbows, particularly the left one, almost touch'd the Ground: at every Step she took; and this made her so ridiculous to the Children,

N 2

that

* The Daughter of a French Sword-Cutler, of the Town of *Coignac* in *Xanteing*, call'd *John Maillard*.

that they loaded her with Dirt and **A**busives. This lame Condition of the Girl is well prov'd, and of publick Notoriety. On *Sunday* the 26th of *November* 1693, as she return'd from Church, she was so ill used by the Mob that follow'd her, that being come to the House where she liv'd, (which was at one *Mademoiselle de Laulan's*, whom she serv'd as an Interpreter) she fell a weeping; *Mademoiselle de Laulan* said several Things to comfort her; and a little while afterwards the Girl took up a New-Testament to read a Chapter or two; in opening the Book she happen'd to light upon the second Chapter of *St. Mark*, and being fill'd with Indignation at the Incredulity of the *Jews*, upon Occasion of the miraculous Cure of the *Paralytic*, she said, *I am sure I should believe, if such a Thing were to happen to me, and should run fast enough.* Scarce had she finish'd these Words, when her Leg stretch'd out, the Bone of her Thigh went into its natural Place with some Noise, her Foot and Leg grew strait, her Pains ceas'd, and she walk'd with Ease. Ever since that Time she has felt nothing of it, and continues in perfect Strength, tho' she still limps a little, and so little, that it is almost imperceptible: Might not Providence order it so, that this Remnant of an Infirmary might serve her for a Memorial of her Deliverance? The

Reader

Reader may argue upon this in what Manner he pleases: I shall only add, that both Parts of this Story are as true, and as well prov'd to those who were not themselves Eye-Witnesses of it, as it is, that there is one City call'd *Rome*, and another call'd *Constantinople*, which People are very thoroughly convinc'd of, that have not seen either.

The MALL,] in *St. James's Park*, is mark'd with Figures to be * 880 Paces from one Pass to t'other; but these 880 Paces make 1200 common Paces, adding the Spaces at each End between the Passes, and the Extremity of the *Mall*.

MAN.] The Isle of *Man* is almost equally distant from the Coasts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, † and in a clear Day you may see all the three Kingdoms from it; its Length is 35 Miles, and its Breadth unequal between 5 and 6. Its Air is somewhat cold, but the Soil nevertheless is fruitful enough. *Ptolemy* calls it *Monaceda*, and *Pliny*, *Monapia*. The Earls of *Derby* are the Successors of the ancient Kings of that Island, and they are also the Possessors of it: It has a Bishoprick, which they nominate to; but because that Bishop does

N 3

* About 1474 Foot *English Measure*.

† Read the *Articles of Ireland*. *Douglas* is the Capital of the Isle of *Man*.

not hold immediately of the King, he has no Seat in the House of Lords.

MAN-SLAUGHTER.] See *Juries*. It is a Kind of Felony; but the Criminal escapes the first Time by the *Benefit of the Clergy*.

MANUFACTURES.] The *French Refugees* have brought several good *Manufactures* into *England*.

MARQUIS.] See *Nobility*.

MARRIAGE.] In *England*, a Boy may marry at fourteen Years old, and a Girl at twelve, in spite of Parents and Guardians, without any Possibility of dissolving their * *Marriage*, tho' one be the Son of a Hog-driver, and the other a Duke's Daughter. This often produces very whimsical Matches. There is another Thing in it odd enough; for those Children by this Means not only become their own Masters, but obtain this Advantage at a very easy Rate. If to be marry'd it were necessary to be proclaim'd three Times in a full Congregation, their Friends would be inform'd of the Matter, and might find a Way to dissuade a little Girl, that had taken it in her Head to have a Husband, by giving her fine Cloaths, pretty Babies, and every Thing else that might amuse her; but

* There is a Law against marrying the Heiress of a noble Family before the Age of twenty one Years, without the Consent of her Guardians.

but the Wedding is clapp'd up so privately, that People are amaz'd to see Women brought to Bed of legitimate Children, without having ever heard a Word of the Father. The Law, indeed, requires that the Bans should be publish'd; but the strange Practice of a *dispensing* * Power makes this Law of no manner of Use. To proclaim Bans is a Thing no Body now cares to have done; very few are willing to have their Affairs declar'd to all the World in a publick Place, when for a Guinea they may do it *Snug*, and without Noise; and my good Friends the Clergy, who find their Accounts in it, are not very zealous to prevent it. Thus then, they buy what they call a *Licence*, and are marry'd in their Closets, in Presence of a couple of Friends, that serve for Witnesses; and this ties them for ever: Nay, the Abuse is yet greater, for they may be marry'd without a Licence in some Chappels, which have that Privilege. Take the two first † People you meet, two Beggars if you think fit, carry them along with you to the privileg'd Church as early in the Morning as you please, Mr. Curate will marry them so fast, that neither King nor Parliament can unmarry them; and for

N 4

two

* James II. paid dear for that Word.

† One is sufficient if you please, because the Clerk may stand for the second.

two Crowns your Business is dispatch'd. Hence come the Matches between Footmen and young Ladies of Quality, who you may be sure live no very easy Life together afterwards: Hence too happen Polygamies, easily conceal'd, and too much practis'd. The Way of marrying in the Chutch of *England* may be seen in the Book of Common-Prayer, which is in every Body's Hands. The Husband and Wife reciprocally declare, (speaking for themselves) that they take each other for Husband and for Wife, *and that they promise to keep to each other 'till Death them part, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in Sickness or in Health*: The Husband giving a Ring to the Woman, says to her, *With this Ring I thee Wed, with my Body I thee Worship, and with all my worldly Goods I thee Endow*. The Woman promises the * Husband that she will love, cherish, and OBER him, and that she will be faithful to him her whole Life.

MARY II.] The late Queen, of ever blessed Memory, was an ACCOMPLISH'D PRINCESS.

St. MARY LE BOW.] The Church so call'd is, next to *St. Paul's*, the finest in the whole City of *London*; it has a very fine Steeple of Free-Stone: It is usually
in

* The Husband too promises to love, but not to obey.

in this Church that the Bishops are consecrated.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.] The Master of the Horse in *England* enjoys much the same Honours and Privileges as he in *France*: Every Body knows this. In *France* there are two Stables, the * Great and the Little; in *England* there is but one.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY.] On *Maundy Thursday* the King gives Alms to as many poor People as he is Years old. These poor People are carry'd into the Banqueting-House, where they find a Table spread for them: There is upon each Plate three great Pieces of † Fish, a Six-penny Loaf, a Bottle of Wine, a great Jugg of Beer, two Ells of Cloth, Linnen for two Shirts, Stockings, Shoes, as many Shillings and as many Silver Pence as the King is Years old. This Treat was formerly given after that the King, out of a ridiculous Affectation of Humility, had wash'd and wip'd the Feet of those poor People with his own Hands.

LORD-MAYOR.] The Quality of Bayliff, which was given by the *Normans* to the Prime Magistrate of *London*, was chang'd for that of Mayor by *Richard I.*
in

* We commonly call the Master of the Horse of the Great Stable *Monsieur le Grand*, and the Master of the Little Stable *Monsieur le Premier*.

† A whole Cod, a dry'd Salmon, Herrings, &c.

in 1189. The * first held the Mayoralty 24 Years; and I observ'd, in a List of all the Mayors, that they were often continued many Years, 'till 1388, in the Time of *Richard II.* since when there has been every Year a new Mayor. The Election is made on the 29th of *September*, by those that form the Body of the City; and they always chuse one of the six and † twenty Aldermen. A Month after he is elected, they perform the Ceremony of the Instalment: He goes by Water to the Palace of *Westminster*, where he takes the Oaths of Allegiance to the King, and then returns to the *Guild-Hall*, where they conclude the Day with a great Feast. He goes in a Kind of Galley, enrich'd with a small Matter of Gilding and Painting, and adorn'd with abundance of Flags and Streamers, bearing the Arms of the *Company* or Society out of which the Mayor is chosen. Musick is not forgotten. This Galley, or Barge, as they call it, is row'd by 40 Watermen, all handsomely dress'd in the same Livery; and is accompany'd by a great many others much like it, belonging to the several Companies of Tradesmen. These are follow'd by an infinite Number of small Boats, which all together make a very agreeable

* The first Mayor was *Henry Fitz-Alwyn*, a Draper.

† The 26 Aldermen have the Inspection of the 26 Divisions of the City. Usually they chuse the eldest.

agreeable Show. The Mayor makes a little Stop * before the Palace of *Whitehall*; and when the King is there, his Majesty generally shows himself, and gives some Return to their Salute. After the Mayor has taken the † Oaths, he marches in ‖ State round the Hall to the several Courts of Justice, to invite the Judges to the Feast: Then he returns, as he came, to a Place ‡ about half Way between *Westminster* and *Guild-Hall*. There, without putting off his Gown, his black Velvet Hood, his golden Collar, or any of the other Ornaments with which he is invested, he mounts a Horse, richly and proudly caparison'd; the Sheriffs and Aldermen do the same; and this magnificent Cavalcade is preceded and follow'd by the several Companies of Militia, and the Companies of Tradesmen, all handsomely dress'd. On each Side of the Street, the Windows, Balconies, and Scaffolds, are fill'd with Crouds of Spectators; and, according to the Custom of the Country upon all publick Rejoycings, they fill the Air with Squibs and Serpents, at Noonday, just as if it were Midnight, and the burning Perriwigs

* He is attended by the Sheriffs, and by the Aldermen, all in their Habits of Ceremony.

† He had before taken another at *Guild-Hall*, immediately after his Election.

‡ He is preceded by those that carry the Golden Mace and the Sword.

‡ *Black Fryers*.

Periwigs and Headcloths often make the Air resound with Shouts. They have also upon this Occasion certain Machines, which are singular enough ; they call them *Pageants*, which Word can hardly be translated into any other Language, the Thing being unknown to any other Country but *England*. They are a Kind of triumphal * Carrs, built in a coarse Manner of Wood and Paste-board, painted with various Colours, and carry'd along upon the Shoulders of eight or ten Men : But this is only to amuse the Cockneys, When this Show marches, five or six dirty Fellows go before, dress'd like Fools, with sham Beards and false Hair, to make Way, The Feast is noble and abundant ; and sometimes the King honours it with his Presence, together with most of the Lords and Ladies of his Court,

There are in *London* sixty two Companies of Trades, twelve † whereof are distinguish'd above the rest. The Mayor must be of one of these twelve ; and if he is not so at his Election, he must be translated to one of them presently afterwards. The Kings have generally the

Com-

* There are generally four or five of them.

† The Merchants, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers. I know not why the Fishmongers should be of this Number, and in the first Class too, when the Bookfellers are excluded.

Complaisance to accept of being Free of one of these * Companies: For these 45 or 46 Years, the Mayors have been made Knights-Batchellors within the Year of their Mayoralty. They call them *My Lord* both in Speaking and Writing to them, and in speaking of them they call them Lord-Mayors. When the King dies, the Mayor is the chief Man in the Kingdom 'till the Successor is proclaim'd; and on the Day of the Coronation he performs the Office † of Cup-bearer. This illustrious Magistrate is serv'd by a great many Officers, and has divers very considerable Privileges. The Mace and || Sword are always carry'd before him: He keeps a great Table, and an *English* Author relates, that Master *Henry Picard* had the Honour to see four Kings at his Table in 1356: The King of *England*, he of *France*, he of *Scotland*, and he of *Cyprus*. *Edward III.* at that Time kept *John*, King of *France*, and *David II.* King of *Scotland*, Prisoners at *Windsor*. As for the King of *Cyprus*, who by the Date must be *Hugh IV.* of *Lusignan*, I know not what brought him into *England*.

The

* The present King is of the Company of Grocers.

† He gives the King his Drink in a golden Cup; and when the King has drank, the Cup belongs to the Mayor.

‡ The Sword-bearer has a thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum only for his Table, (thirteen thousand Livres Tournois.)

The Mayor of *London* was made Conservator * of the *Thames* by *Henry VII.*

MEASURES.] By the 25th Article of *Magna Charta* it is decreed, that the Weights and Measures shall be the same all over the Kingdom. Twelve Inches make a Foot; three Foot a Yafd, four Foot an Ell, five Foot a Geometrical Pace, six Foot a Fathom, sixteen Foot and a half a Perch, and three hundred and twenty Perches a Mile. I omit the Measures of Corn and Liquors, it being impossible to exprefs them in † *French*, and not much to my Purpose.

MERCHANDIZES.] It is no Derogation to a Man in *England* to be a Merchant; yet it is very rare for Peers to put their younger Sons out Apprentices, as 'tis said they formerly used to do; nay, I believe now it is hardly ever practis'd at all: As to the Sons of Knights, nothing can be more common. The principal Merchandizes which *England* sends to other Countries, are all Sorts of Draperies and Woollen Stuffs, Shaggs, Flannels, Cotton, Tallow, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Dry'd Fish, Tin, Lead, Iron, Allum, Sea-Coal, Hops, Liquorice, Saffron, Fullers-Earth.

MILES.] See *Measures.*

MILITIA.]

* From *Coloni Ditch* below the Bridge of *Stains*, to the Mouth of the *Medway*.

† Nor in any other Language but *English*.

MILITIA.] There are Militia * well kept up and well disciplin'd in all the Counties of *England*: About one hundred thousand Men Foot and Horse. The Lord Lieutenants of the Counties have the Command of these Militia, each in his Government. I observ'd in the *London Gazette* of *Thursday* the 12th of *May* 1692, That the *Monday* preceding, the Militia of *London* perform'd an Exercise in *Hide-Park*, in the Queen's Presence: The *London* Militia, divided into six Regiments, made about ten thousand Men, and that of *Westminster*, in two Regiments, three thousand: Nothing can be more certain and more incontestable.

MINES.] See *Natural Rarities*.

MIRACLES.] || Before the Reformation, what Numbers of Miracles were wrought in *England*! Now-a-days, what so rare!

MONUMENT.] What they call the Monument at *London*, is a very high † Pillar, which King *Charles II.* caus'd to be erected in the Place where the dreadful Fire began, that reduc'd the greatest Part of the City to Ashes, in 1666. The Inscriptions round this Pillar contain the History of that Fire.

NAVY.]

* Or Train-bands.

† See *Mary Maillard*.

† One hundred and two Foot from the Pavement to the Top.

NAVY.] The King has about one hundred and fifty Men of * War, great and small; and, upon Occasion, 'tis said, his Majesty could fit out as many more: But to what Purpose should there be a Fleet of three hundred Men of War? It is unnecessary either to talk of it, or to have it; I might, indeed, say impossible in one Sense, tho' feasible in another; for where could Sailors be found to man them? The *Royal Sovereign* is the biggest of all the King's Ships, but it is sixty † Years old; the *Britannia*, the *Royal Charles*, the *Royal James*, the *Royal Prince*, with some others, are much of the same Bigness, and have all Port-Holes for above a hundred Guns. To get a thorough Knowledge of every Thing relating to the Navy Royal of *England*, read a Book wrote concerning it not long since by Mr. *Samuel Pepys*, Secretary of the Admiralty under *Charles II.* and *James* his Brother. This Book is intituled, *Memoirs relating to the State of the Royal Navy of England.*

NEWCASTLE.] || There are three Towns of this Name in *England*: The first upon the River *Tine* in *Northumberland*, the second in *Staffordshire*, and the third in *Wales*. *Newcastle upon Tine* is the

* Including the smallest Frigots.

† King *Charles I.* built it in 1637.

‡ *Novum Castrum.*

the Town of the greatest Trade of any in the North of *England*; it is she that furnishes all the Southern Parts with Coals. Near the Town-house there was an *Equestrian* Statue of King *James II.* which was insulted and pull'd down by the Mob, very soon after that Prince thought fit to retire.

NEWMARKET.] This Town would be very little known, but for the Horse-Races which make it famous, and which are held in the neighbouring Plain. King *Charles II.* who took great Delight in that Diversion, built a House at *New-Market.*

NOBILITY.] * That which is commonly call'd Nobility being a Thing which, if one may venture to speak freely, is little better than a Chimera, and is view'd under different Ideas by the several Nations of the World. To be convinc'd of this Truth, we need only open our Eyes and look about us: An *English* Nobleman is one Thing, a *French* another, a *Venetian* another, and so on. I do not say this to set my self up for a Censor and a Philosopher: For who knows, even I my self may perhaps descend, along Way off, from *Jupiter* as well as another. This little Preamble is only to shew, that I do not mean to contest
 O about

* See Barons. See Apprentices.

about Words. The Word *Noble* meant something two thousand Years ago ; and in the different Languages of the present Age it still retains its ancient Signification, but with some Difference. Without going any farther than the three States above mention'd, *England* gives the Title of *Noble* only to the Grandees of the Country : She has Knights and Gentlemen of a higher * and lower † Degree than them, but she will not call these Men *Noble*. *France*, who is pleased to be ignorant of what they do in other Countries, and who are as much at Liberty as the rest to apply the Word *Noble* to what Use they think fit, gives it to all her Gentlemen in general ; and the good People of *Venice*, who have certainly a Right to be as free as the rest, reserve this Term of *Noble* for a certain Species of People unknown any † where else, who are neither what they call in other Countries, plain Gentlemen, nor Counts, nor Barons, nor Marquesses ; but something in their Idea far exalted above any of those, something distinct by itself ; so that a Count, for Instance, is acknowledg'd for such in the State of *Venice*, and yet is no *Venetian Nobleman*.

It.

* As Earls youngest Sons, &c.

† As infinite Numbers of Gentlemen of the meanest Condition.

‡ Unless perhaps at *Genoa*.

It is therefore without Reason, and by a pure Mistake of the Matter, that the *English* boast their Nobility to be so much above ours; the Dispute is merely upon the Word: All they can truly affirm, is, that our Language uses the Word *Noble* in a more extensive Sense than the *English*: For if they have Dukes and Marquesses, so have we; if they have Knights, Squires, and Gentlemen, so have we: All that they have we have too, only with this Difference, that the Word *Noble* in *English* is confin'd to a more narrow Signification than it is in *French*. The Sum of the Matter then is this, in *English* they call no Body a Nobleman that is not either Duke, * or Marquess, or Earl, or Vicount, or Baron: A Man cannot be call'd *Noble* without he has one of these Titles, and all that have them are Peers of the Kingdom, and Members of the Upper House of Parliament. They are all Equal, as Peers: When you say Baron, it is the same Thing as if you said Peer and Lord; of Vicounts the same, and consequently much more of the rest: But if the Baron is equal to the Duke, as being both Peers, and both Members in the House of Lords, it does

O 2 not

* He that is vested with one of these Titles, has, of course, all the inferior ones. Thus, a Duke is always Marquess, Earl, Vicount, and Baron; a Marquess is Earl, Vicount, and Baron; an Earl is Vicount and Baron; a Vicount is a Baron.

not therefore follow, that the Duke is not above the Baron, as Duke; and this holds of the three other Titles. These Titles are not affix'd to Estates, as they were formerly, and as they are still in *France* and other Countries. That Custom remains only with relation to the Castle of *Arundel*, which gives the Title of * Earl to whoever † possesses it: So that, indeed, there are in *England* neither Baronies; nor Earldoms, nor Marquifates, nor any Thing of that Nature; or, at least, if there are Estates which still retain those || Names, they are only bare Titles, and the Thing itself is lost. The Quality of Peer of *England* runs in the Blood of any Body that the King is pleas'd to honour with it; and this Quality is indivisible and unalienable. It is indivisible, in that it can never be divided, nor multiply'd: A Peer enjoys his Dignity solely, and without a Partner; his eldest Son, or other Male ‡ Successor of his Blood, shall inherit it after him. It is unalienable, in that it can neither be sold nor given away. Those who are

unac-

* Nay, of first Earl in the Kingdom.

† It now belongs to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

|| There are a great many Castles and Estates which have the Rights of Lordship; but neither those Estates, nor those Castles, give the Title of Peerdome to the Possessors.

‡ Sometimes the King gives the Dignity to the Distaff, but very rarely. There have been two or three Examples of it in *England*.

unacquainted with the State of these Things, will think it difficult to reconcile what I have been saying, that there are neither Dutchies nor Earldoms, &c. in *England*, with the Names which the Peers generally bear of some Town or County. They must therefore be inform'd, that these Names are assum'd at Pleasure, and have no Manner of relation with the Title of those that take them, and that they are only for the Sake of Distinction. The King having signify'd to some Gentleman, that he intends to honour him with a Title, that of Earl for Example, the Gentleman has nothing to do but to chuse out of the Map of *England* the Name, either of some County, City, Borough, or * Castle, and to beseech the King that he may be call'd Earl of that Place. Usually they make their Choice by one of these three Rules: (1st.) Either because the Name they chuse has been borne by some illustrious † Family: The new Nobleman considers that Strangers, nay, and those among the *English* themselves who have no great Knowledge in Genealogy, may confound his Blood with that of the illustrious Family

* * Provided that Castle does not belong to some other Subject.

† That Family must be first extinct, or rather the Title must be extinct in that Family; for two Peers cannot be of the same Title.

mily whose Name he chuses: This tickles his Vanity, and indeed does often happen. (2d.) Either because he is particularly fond of the Name of some Estate which he is Lord of. (3d.) Or, lastly, because the Name which he fixes upon is agreeable to the Ear. This, in short, is what has given all the Noblemen in *England* the Names they bear. It is necessary to add, that sometimes the Gentleman who is to have a Title, will take no other Name than his own: We may Instance the Duke of *Schomberg*, Father of the present Duke, who thought no Name more agreeable than that. When a Man has a Title already, and the King is pleased to honour him with a greater, it is in the Choice of the Person to keep his former Name, or to change it. No Body in *England* has the Title of Prince, but the Prince of *Wales*, and he himself must be created so by Letters Patents; the other Sons of *England* have the Title of Dukes. 'Tis true, all the Dukes call themselves Princes, and are really qualify'd such by the King, when he raises them to that high Dignity; so that if the Title of Prince would be of any Service to them among Strangers, they might lawfully assume it; but in common Use they are not so call'd: Whereas in *France*, besides the several Princes of the Blood, there are also

also other Princes, as those of *Marillac*, *Chalais*, *Chabanois*, *Talmond*, *Soyon*, *Guimenay*, *Tonné-Charente*, &c. We must not forget that Bishops, as Bishops, are accounted Barons of the Kingdom, and are consequently Peers, Lords, Nobles, and Members of the Upper House of Parliament. There is no Body but what knows the Confusion there is in *France* upon the Article of Nobility, as well as upon many others. Few indeed call themselves Gentlemen that are not so, especially in Places where they pay the Tax; for the strict Enquiries which are made, that every Man may bear his Part in the common Burden, will not easily admit of Forgery: But the Disorder and the Ridicule consists in those scoundrel Counts and Marquesses with which all the Provinces swarm; nay, not only the Provinces, but *Paris* and the Court: For one true Count, or one true Marquess, you shall have five hundred *Isdelets*, and a thousand * *Mascarilles*. In *England* there is nothing of all this: To set up for a Count; or a Marquess, without being so, is a Thing equally unheard of and impossible. It is true, tho' no Abuse is committed in that Respect, and no Body has the Assurance to assume the Titles of the high Nobility; yet it is often practis'd

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among

* See *Moliere's* affected Ladies.

among those that make up the * Gentry, whom I shall call, tho' imperfectly, the lesser † Nobility. Every Man in *England* being King in his own House, and the Taxes which they pay being assess'd indifferently upon all the People, Noble or not Noble, one may say, that almost all of them are Gentlemen, according to the Idea which we have of Gentlemen in *France*. This being so, it is of no Manner of Consequence if Mr. such a one, who, in the ancient and lawful Establishment of Things, is neither *Gentleman* nor *Esquire*, does arrogate to himself those Titles; no Body opposes it, because it does no Man either Good or Harm. If the plain *Gentleman* calls himself *Esquire*, this will be so far from saving him from Taxes, that it will infallibly expose him to pay more; the Taxes, as I said before, being equally assess'd upon all, and every one being oblig'd to pay some Proportion according to his Quality. This State of Things has given Place to the Abuse of every Man's calling himself *Gentleman* in *England*. For the same Reason too, a Man
who

* They call by that Name all that live nobly, tho' neither Peers, Knights, Esquires, &c.

† Properly speaking, the Words *Noble* and *Nobility* are not applicable in *England* to any but what are Peers; and even their *Esquires* and *Gentlemen* cannot be made a Parallel to our Gentlemen, because they are Things quite different.

who has got a little Wealth, and is willing to distinguish himself above the common *Gentlemen*, boldly, and without Opposition, takes the Quality of *Esquire*; this is extremely common. But tho' the *Knights* are of the same Body with this *Gentry* I am speaking of, among whom there are such frequent Abuses, their Quality of Knight is shelter'd from such Insults. A thousand worthless Fellows call themselves *Gentlemen* and *Esquires*, but no Body hitherto has been so bold as to venture at the Title of Knight. Moreover, there is a particular Reason why these Abuses cannot reach to the Titles of the higher Nobility; and this Reason is in the State of their Government. All that possess the Titles of Baron, Vicount, Earl, &c. making together the Body of the Upper House in Parliament, there is an exact List kept of them, which it is utterly impossible for a *Gafcon* to get into; there are many other Things, worth knowing, relating to the Nobility, which the Reader will find scatter'd up and down the several Parts of this Work.

* *NORTHAMPTON*,] in the County of the same Name, is situated upon the Declivity of an Eminence, at the Foot of which runs the River *Nen*. This Town is
not

not large, but it is pretty and neat; and its Neatness proceeds from the Misfortune it suffer'd about twenty two * Years ago, of being intirely burnt to the Ground. *Henry III.* had a Design to remove the University of *Cambridge* to this Town, but he did not execute it.

† *NORWICH*] is built at the Conflux of the *Windsor* and the *Tare*, in the County of *Norfolk*: It has the Title of a Bishoprick, and is one of the richest || and biggest Cities in the Kingdom. There are Trees in several of its Streets, as in the Towns of *Holland*.

NOTTINGHAM,] in *Nottinghamshire*, is one of the neatest, most politely built, and most agreeable Towns in *England*. Its Situation, upon a Heighth, in a pure Air, from whence you have a Prospect ** of a great Extent of very fine Country, is intirely charming. The *Leam* runs, at the Foot of the Hill.

‡ *OXFORD*,] in the County of the same Name, is a City which cannot be describ'd in six Lines. It is neither rich nor great, but it is all amiable, nay, and all

* The 3d of *September*, 1675.

† *Norvicum*; *Nordovicium*.

|| There are several Manufactures establish'd there. *Dr. Ch.* tells us, that the Children here, from seven to ten Years old, get fifty Crowns a Year by knitting of Stockings.

** Particularly from the Castle. The *Nottingham Ale* is famous in *England*.

‡ *Oxonia*, *Oxfordia*, *Callera*, *Oxonium*.

all magnificent; for its 25 Colleges † may be call'd so many royal and stately Edifices. It is situated at the Conflux of the *Charwell* and the *Iffs*, in one of the pleasantest and most fruitful Countries in the World. Besides the Colleges, Strangers never fail to go see the famous Library *, the Cabinet of Rarities commonly call'd the *Museum*, the Theater, the famous Printing-House, the Laboratory, the Physick Garden, and the Place where the Body of the University assembles. A Man must study seven Years in the University to be Master of Arts, another seven Years to be Batchelor of Divinity, and four Years more to be a Doctor, or to be call'd so, which is much the same Thing. The University has its particular Government, and is indeed a kind of little Republick. It sends up two Members of Parliament, as well as the City.

PALACE.] See *Whitehall, St. James's, Somerset-House, Westminster, Savoy.*

PAMPHLETS.] *England* is a Country abounding in printed Papers, which they call *Pamphlets*, wherein every Author makes bold to talk very freely upon Affairs of State, and to publish all manner of News. I do not say that every one does

† 18 Colleges, and 7 Halls, which are much the same Thing.

* Besides this Library, there are private ones in every College.

Does with Impunity speak his own Thoughts, but I say, they take great Liberties. A Friend of mine affirm'd to me, that in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, he heard the Hawkers cry about the Streets a printed Sheet, advising that Prince to quit the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, or to expect most dreadful Consequences. The extream Mildness of the Government gives Room for this Licentiousness.

PAPISTS.] Those who make Profession of the *Roman* Religion are known in *England* by no other Name than that of *Papists*; so People call them, without designing it as an Affront: I shall therefore speak as others do. There are a great many Acts of Parliament, that is to say, Laws and Edicts, against Popery and *Papists*; but those Laws are not strictly executed: They are only hinder'd from Preaching, and prevented, as much as possible, from bringing about any Thing like a Reconciliation to what they call the *Holy See*, and with the Court of *Rome*. The *Papists* are not suffer'd to have any Posts in the Law, at Court, in the Armies, nor in certain Professions: They are not allow'd to have publick Assemblies; and many other Things are forbidden them. But there is almost a universal Toleration: For Instance, tho' several Laws absolutely banish all Sorts of

of

of Priests, Jesuits, Monks, &c. and any of that Rabble are seiz'd if discover'd, yet they are not so diligently search'd after as they might be. When Papists, universally known to be so, marry or baptize their Children, it is manifest those Marriages and Baptisms must have been perform'd by their Priests; so that Force might be used to oblige those who employ'd those Priests, to discover them; or else all the Marriages or Baptisms, done by such Ministers, might be declar'd invalid; but instead of this, they shut their Eyes. All the Laymen among them have full Liberty of Conscience, of Trade, and Residence. They go in Crowds to the Chappels of Ambassadors who are of their Religion, without Interruption from any Body; neither are any Measures taken to find out and disturb their private Meetings. If the Papists are not admitted into Parliament, it is not because there is any *Law* which excludes them directly for being Papists; it is only because there are certain Oaths to be taken, which will by no means agree with the Conscience of an honest Papist. If a Papist, who is a tolerable good Proficient in the Art of Equivocation, will take the Oaths which are requir'd of him, nothing hinders his Sitting in the House of Lords, if he be a Peer; neither doth any Thing hinder him

him sitting in the House of Commons, in case a Borough or County have given him their Voices. The *Roman* Catholicks cannot therefore say, that they are any ways persecuted in *England*; on the contrary, they ought to confess, with Thankfulness, the Mildness of the Government; and the King's Goodness towards them, especially, when they compare their Condition to that of the Protestants in *France, Spain, Italy, &c.* I must not forget to add, that by an Act pass'd since the REVOLUTION, the Kings and Queens of *England* may not marry with Papists.

The *PARK*,] (St. James's,) is at the Gate of the City of *Westminster*, between the Palaces of *Whitehall* and St. James's. It is a Place not very much embellish'd with foreign Ornaments, but naturally agreeable. It has very fine Walks of Elms and Lindens, a fine Mall, a large Canal, and several other Ponds and Basons of Water. The Time for good Company is at Noon, in the fine Days of Winter, and very late at Night in hot Days in Summer. On *Holydays* and *Sundays* the common People take their Walks thither in whole Shoals.

PARLIAMENT.] See *House of Lords*, and *House of Commons*. By an Act of Parliament lately renew'd, there must be new Parliaments chosen every three Years.

Years. It is the King that sends the Citations for the Meeting of the two Houses. Those Citations are in *Latin*, not only to the Lords or Peers, but also to the Sheriffs, to cause Elections to be made of those who are to be the Deputies of the Commons. Forty Days must be allow'd for this Purpose. Formerly it was necessary to be a Freeholder, that is to say, the Possessor of such an Estate, in order to have a Vote in an Election; but now it is enough to be a House-keeper; and Foreigners, whether naturaliz'd or no, may give their Suffrages. In every Place which has a Right of sending up Members, there are generally two or three profess'd Candidates; and the Plurality of Voices determines the Choice. Hitherto there has been open Bribery at these Elections, the Candidates publicly dealing about their Money, Wine, and Presents, to obtain the Honour * of being elected; but it is to be hoped, that the Regulations made by the last Parliament will prevent those Cabals for the future. As they are not so strict as formerly in making Enquiry into the Qualifications of those who give their Voices, so also they have insensibly lost their ancient Custom, of sending up none but Men of a certain Degree: At present, any one

what-

* And an Opportunity of serving their King and Country, or of endeavouring to undermine them both.

whatsoever * that has a House and Being, may be elected, even tho' he do not reside in the Town or County. They generally happen to chuse Men of Substance, the Rich having always more Credit and Means of getting the Favour of the Country they live in than others. The Deputies of the Counties are commonly call'd *Knights*, tho' oftentimes they are not so, because formerly they were requir'd to have that Title; those of the Cities or Towns which have the Titles of Bishopricks, are call'd *Citizens*; and those of the other Towns, which are call'd *Boroughs*, *Burgesses*. Clergymen cannot sit in the House of Commons. The first Day that the Parliament meets, the King †, wearing his Crown, and array'd in his Royal Robes, comes to the House of Lords; (the Peers are habited in their Robes, and the Bishops in theirs, all bare-headed) the Commons are sent for up, and Part ‥ of them come and stand at the Bar; then the King says what he has to say. When he has made his Speech, the ‡ Speaker, or Moderator of the House of Lords, sends back the
Com-

* Provided he be an *Englishman*, or naturaliz'd.

† The Sword of State is carry'd before him.

‡ A certain Number is sufficient, there would not be Room for all.

‡ Formerly the Lord Chancellor made a Recapitulation of the King's Speech, commented upon it, explain'd it, exaggerated it. This is no longer practis'd.

Commons in the King's Name, and tells them on his own Part, that they are to chuse one among them to be their Speaker, that he may be presented to the King on the Day appointed for that Purpose, which is generally the very next. The Commons proceed immediately to the Election of their Moderator, which is made by Plurality of Voices. The Moderator, or *Speaker* that is chosen, modestly declines the Honour intended him, and accepts of it next Minute. They conduct him in Ceremony to the Chair allotted for him, and every one being seated again, he returns them Thanks, and promises to acquit himself to the best of his Power of the Employment they have entrusted him with. The next Day, or when the King comes next to the House, the Commons present their Speaker to him, leading him in State between two of them; he again makes a kind of Refusal, which they all know signifies nothing at all, and then, in a Speech, containing Things of several Natures, he makes three Petitions to the King, *1st*, That the Commons may always have free Access to his Majesty. *2^{dly}*, That they may have full Liberty in their Debates. *3^{dly}*, That none of their Persons may be arrested. The *Speaker* of the House of Lords answers for the King, and grants those three Re-

P quests,

quests, which cannot be refus'd. The Speaker of the Commons being thus approv'd by the King, returns back, preceded by the Golden Mace, which thenceforward is always carry'd before him. And whenever afterwards he goes into the King's Presence, he is habited in a Robe of Ceremony. I have now brought the two Houses together, and put them in a Condition to act. Things being thus in a Way to run on of themselves, the King rarely comes to the House but upon some extraordinary Occasion. If he comes without his Robes, the Peers are also in their common Dress, and then they need not sit uncover'd: But when the King is in his Royal Habits, the Peers too must put on their Robes, as I said before. When the King makes a Speech, they answer it by an Address of Thanks, and request that the Speech may be printed. * Before they enter upon any Debate in the House of Commons, they examine thoroughly, whether in the Multitude of Members, of which it consists, there are no Intruders, nor false Members. Before any Resolution is pass'd into a Law, a rough Draught must be made of it; which they call a *Bill*. Sometimes this Draught is begun in the Upper House, sometimes in the Lower: How-

ever.

* This always printed.

ever it be, the Bill must be read, and approv'd by the Majority, three Times in each House, before it be presented to the King. It often happens, that one of the Houses rejects the Bill that is propos'd to them: Sometimes they reject only Part of it, and desire certain Alterations † to be made in it: Sometimes too they accept it without altering any Thing. When one of the Houses sticks out, the other may demand a Conference; and by this Means they often come to an Agreement. The Bills ought to be read in three different Days, unless there be some extraordinary Reason that obliges them to read it twice the same Day. When a Bill is sent by the Commons to the Lords, they write in *French* on the back of the Bill, *Spis Aulle aux Seigneurs, Lat it be sent to the Lords.* He that carries it is accompany'd by thirty or forty Members of the House of Commons, and goes up to the Bar, making three Bows: The Lords, or at least several of them, rise and come to him, uncover'd: He declares his Commission, and the Bill which he brings is put into the Hands of the *Speaker* of the House of Lords: But when the

P 2.

Deputies

† The Bills relating to Subsidies always begin in the House of Commons, and the Lords make no Alteration in them. The Commons maintain, that this is their Right, and the Lords deny it; but till the Question is decided, they in the mean while consent.

* Or Bills, for they often send several together.

Deputies of the Commons come to the Bar of the Lords, only to demand some Answer, these latter continue Sitting; and their *Speaker*, who often is the Chancellor, speaks cover'd to the Deputies uncover'd. When the Commons give their Assent to a Bill † brought from the Lords, and endors'd, *Soit baille aux Communes*, their Clerk writes at the Bottom of the Bill, *à ce Bill les Communes ont assenti*. After one or more Bills have been read and approv'd by both Houses, if the King agrees to them, they are pass'd into Acts, and into Laws, which can neither be chang'd nor abrogated but by * another Parliament: But if the King disapproves of these Results of the Deliberation of both Houses, all that has been done is utterly invalid. When the King therefore comes to the House of Lords to pass some Acts, that is to say, to give the Force and Vigour of Laws to the Bills pass'd in the two Houses, the Commons are sent for up; and then the Clerk of the Crown reads the Bills. If the Bill contains some Regulation for the Good of the State; and the King consents to it, the Clerk says with a loud Voice in *French*, *Le Roi le veut*: If the Bill is to grant the King a Subsidy, the Clerk says, *Le Roi remercie*

† In the Conferences before mention'd, the Lords are cover'd, and the Commons uncover'd.

* The King's Concurrence being always understood.

remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Bene-
volence, & aussi le veut, The King thanks
his Loyal-Subjects, and accepts their Bene-
volente, and also Wills it. If the Bill is
upon a private Affair, he says, Soit fait
comme il est desiré, Let it be done as desir'd:
 And, lastly, if the King refuses his Con-
 sent to any Bill whatsoever, the Clerk
 says, *Le Roi s'avisera, The King will con-*
sider of it. When the Bill is for a gene-
 ral Pardon, and the Clerk has said for
 the King, *Le Roi le veut;* he adds, *Les*
Prélates, Seigneurs, et Communes en ce Par-
liament assemblez, au nom de tous vos au-
tres Sujets remercient très-humblement votre
Majesté, et prient Dieu vos donner en santé
bonne vie et longue: The Prelates, Lords,
and Commons, in this Parliament assembled,
in the Name of all your other Subjects, most
humbly thank your Majesty, and pray God
to give you in Health a good Life, and a
long. The Parliament may either be ad-
 journ'd, prorogued, or dissolv'd. The
 Adjournment destroys nothing; Things
 continue in the same Condition: So that
 if, for Instance, a Bill has been read
 twice, they read it a third Time when
 they meet again, and continue their Train
 of Business, as if there had been no In-
 terruption. Sometimes the King adjourns
 them; sometimes the Parliament adjourns
 * itself. It is the King that prorogues

* The Parliament can adjourn itself only for a few Days.

and dissolves. The Prerogation destroys all the Affairs that are only begun; they must be brought a-new upon the Carpet, as if not a Word had been said of them before: And the Dissolution not only does the same, but absolutely breaks and disperses the Members of the House of Commons; so that when the King convokes another Parliament, there is a Necessity of proceeding to a new Election. The Parliament is dissolv'd of course by the King's Death; a Parliament without a King, being no better than a Body without a Soul. I believe I have said somewhere else, that as well the Peers as the Members of the House of Commons, are oblig'd to take divers Oaths of Fidelity to the King, and of *Antipapistical* Orthodoxy, before they are admitted to sit in either House.

PATCHES.] The Use of Patches is not unknown to the *French Ladies*; but she that wears them must be young and handsome. In *England*, young, old, handsome, ugly, all are *bepatch'd* till they are Bed-rid. I have often counted fifteen Patches, or more, upon the swarthy wrinkled Phiz of an old Hag threescore and ten, and upwards. Thus the *English Women* refine upon our Fashions.

PATTINS.] The Streets of *London* are so dirty, that the Women are forc'd to raise themselves upon Pattins, or Galo-
shoes

shoes of Iron, to keep themselves out of the Dirt and Wet.

[*St. PAUL's.*] The great Church of *St. Paul's*, before the Fire, which burnt it to the Ground, thirty one Years ago, was (they tell you in *England*) the vastest Edifice in the whole World, and one of the most solid and most stately. Authors do not agree in the Dimensions they give of this Church: *Stow* and *Delaune* say it was 720 Foot long; *Burton* and others say, but 695; but all confidently affirm, that it was 20 Foot longer than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*: They add, that it was 130 Foot broad, and 102 high. Some write, that the Stone-Tower was 360 Foot high, and the Wooden Spire cover'd with Lead, that was above it, was 160. Others make each 260 Foot, and agree in the total Height of 520. At the Top of the Spire was a Copper Globe, three Foot Diameter; over the Globe a Wooden Cross, first cover'd with Lead, and then with Copper, like the other, 15 or 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot high; and above this Cross was a Cock, or an Eagle, which rose about four Foot higher. I have read in several Annals, that this Church was founded in 610, by *Ethelbert*, or * *Edilbert*, King of

P 4

Kent:

* Others say *Sibert*, the third Saxon King, who founded the Church of *St. Peter, Westminster*. See *Westminster*.

Kent: That upon the same Spot there had been formerly a Temple consecrated to *Diana*; and that digging thereabouts in the Reign of *Edward II.* about the Year 1337, they found above a hundred Oxes Sculls, which contributed to fix them in the Belief, that Sacrifices had formerly been perform'd in that Place. The great Fire in 1666, having quite destroy'd this Edifice, a Fund was settled for rebuilding it. They have work'd upon it continually ever since, and the Structure is very much advanc'd.

PEERS.] See *Nobility*. As it is in the King's Power to create as many Peers as he pleases, he accordingly does so; and as, on the other hand, Titles often become extinct for want of Male Heirs, 'twould be impossible to give a Catalogue of the Peers of *England*, but what perhaps might differ from the Truth the very next Day. At this Time (*August 1697*) there are 19 Dukes, 3 Marquesses, 72 Earls, 8 Vicounts, and 68 Barons. These * Lords, with the two Archbishops, and the 24 Bishops, who are also Barons, make † up the august Assembly of the Upper House of Parliament. They have divers great Privileges, among which one of the principal is,

* When you speak to a Peer, let his Dignity be what it will, you call him *My Lord*.

† Except the Duke of *Gloucester*, who is too young, and several other Peers, who are either Minors or Papists.

is, that they cannot, without very great Difficulty, be forc'd to pay their Debts.

PEINE FORTE ET DURE, or pressing to Death.] When a Felon, * punishable with Death, takes a Resolution not to make any Answer † to his Judges, after the second Calling upon, he is carry'd back to his Dungeon, and is put to a Sort of Rack call'd *Peine forte et dure*. If he speaks, his Indictment goes on, in the usual Forms; if he continues dumb, they leave him to die under that Punishment. He is stretch'd out naked upon his Back, and his Arms and Legs drawn out by Cords, and fasten'd to the four Corners of the Dungeon: A Board or Plate of Iron is laid upon his Stomach, and this is heap'd up with Stones to a certain Weight. The next Day they give him, at three different Times, three little Morfels of Barly Bread, and nothing to drink: The next Day three little Glasses of Water, and nothing to eat: And if he continues in his Obstinacy, they leave him in that Condition till he dies. This is practis'd only upon Felons, or Persons guilty of Petty Treason. Criminals of High Treason in the like Case, would be condemn'd to the usual † Punishment; their Silence would condemn them.

PILLORY.]

* See Felons.

† This sometimes happens, because by that Means the Criminal prevents the Confiscation of his Estate.

‡ See High-Treason.

PILLORY.] This Punishment is allotted for those who are convicted of any notorious Cheat, or infamous Imposture; of having publish'd defamatory Libels against the King or Government; of false Testimony, and of publick Blasphemy: 'Tis a kind of *Carcan*. They are expos'd in a high Place, with their Heads put thro' two Pieces of notch'd Wood,; the uppermost whereof being made to slide down, shuts the Neck into the Notch. The Criminal's Hands are confin'd on each Side his Head in the same Manner; and thus he stands in this ridiculous Posture for more or less Time, or with more or fewer Repetitions, according to his * Sentence. If the People think there is nothing very odious in the Action that rais'd him to this Honour, they stand quietly by, and only look at him; but if he has been guilty of some Exploit dislik'd by the Tribe of 'Prentices, he must expect to be regaled with a hundred thousand handfuls of † Mud, and as many rotten Eggs as can be got for Money. Generally the honest Man wears a large Sheet of Paper like a Cravat, containing his Elogium in great Letters.

PLAGUE.] Mr. *John Aubry* of the Royal Society, has lately wrote in his *Miscel-*

* Sometimes he is condemn'd to have his Nose, Ears, or Tongue cut off.

† It is not lawful to throw Stones, but yet 'tis often done.

Miscellanea, that it has been observ'd, that there is a periodical Plague at *London* every five and twenty Year. If it be so, the City of *London* about this Time is in Danger of a very dreadful Distemper; and we should all look about us; for since 1665, there has, thank God, been no Plague. In the several Annals which we have of *England*, where 'tis visible its pestilential Distempers are seldom forgotten, I do not find that *London* has been afflicted with such frequent Returns.

[*PLAYS.*] There are two * Theatres at *London*, one large and handsome, where they sometimes act Opera's, and sometimes Plays; the other something smaller, which is only for Plays. The Pit is an Amphitheater, fill'd with Benches without Backboards, and adorn'd and cover'd with green Cloth. Men of Quality, particularly the younger Sort, some Ladies of Reputation and Vertue, and abundance of Damsels that hunt for Prey; sit all together in this Place, Higgleddy-piggledy, chatter, toy, play, hear, hear not. Farther up, against the Wall, under the first Gallery, and just opposite to the Stage, rises another Amphitheater, which is taken up by Persons of the best Quality, among whom are generally very few Men. The Galleries, whereof
there

* A Third is lately open'd.

there are only two Rows, are fill'd with none but ordinary People, particularly the Upper one. There is a violent Conflict between the *French* and *English* about the Composition of Plays; for here they laugh at the Unity of Time, Place, and Action, and at all the Laws of *Aristotle's* Stage and ours. They make no Scruple also to stab you four or five Persons in the same Play, before the Eyes of all the Spectators. Every Man has his particular Taste and Ideas. For my Part, I can't say but I like a green Trifle full as well as a yellow one; and I very seldom put my self into a Heat in Disputes of this Nature. If there is any Thing that vexes me in the Article of *English* Plays, it is, that the Authors of them plunder and copy all our Writers, and insult them at the same Time. All their best Thoughts are taken from us; and instead of owning themselves oblig'd and indebted to us, they despise us in the most offensive Manner: Indeed and indeed this is not very civil.

PLIMOUTH,] Upon the *Plime* in *Devonshire*, is one of the strongest * Places, and best Sea-port Towns in *England*.

POETRY.] The *English* have a mighty Value for their Poetry. If they believe that

* Besides the Fortifications of the Town, which are in a good Condition, it has a good Citadel, and several Forts, which defend the Entrance of the Harbour.

that their Language is the finest in the whole World; tho' spoken no where but in their own Island; they have proportionably a much higher Idea of their Verses: They never read or repeat them without the most singular Tone in the World. When they happen in reading to go out of Prose into Verse, you would swear you no longer heard the same Person: His Tone of Voice becomes soft and tender; he is charn'd, he dies away with Rapture.

[*POOR.*] London, every Body knows, is a City extremely rich; several Hospitals, and divers Houses of Charity are founded in and about it; Besides all this, there is in every Parish a considerable Assessment for the Poor; and yet the Town is crowded with Beggars. Among other Customs of those Gentlemen, it is one with them to knock * at Peoples Doors, as boldly as if they were the Masters of the House, when they beg Alms. It is common in speaking to them, to give them the Title of *Honest Man*.

† *PORTSMOUTH,*] A strong Place and good Sea-port in *Hampshire*. The Town is built in the little Isle of *Portsey*, which

* In England they do not observe our French Custom, of never giving above one Knock, and that too, a soft one, at the Doors of a Superior: A Lacquey raps here as if he were Master of the House.

† *Portus Magnus.*

is join'd to the Continent towards the North by a Bridge. Here is a fine Magazine for Ships, and handsome Docks to build them in; but the Place is very much in Want of a good Air and good fresh Water.

PENNY-POST.] It is a Wonder there has not been set up in all great Cities, that are under any Regulation, a Post like that call'd the *Penny-Post* at *London*: It is an Invention of very great Use. Every two Hours you may write * to any Part of the City, twice a Day to the more distant Parts of the Suburbs, and every Day to 148 Towns or Villages within the Circuit of ten Miles round *London*. When the Letter goes no farther than the City or Suburbs, he that receives it pays a Penny, and you give nothing when you put it into the Post; but when you write into the Country, both he that writes and he that receives pay each a Penny. It costs no more for any Bundle weighing but a Pound, than for a small Letter, provided the Bundle is not worth more than ten Shillings. You may safely send Money, or any other Thing of Value, by this Conveyance, if you do but take care to give the Office an Account of it. It was one *Mr. William Dackwa*

* Besides the Great Offices for taking in Letters, there are 600 little ones in several Parts, for the Convenience of those that want to write.

Dockwa that set up this new Post, about the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles II.* and at first enjoy'd the Profits himself; but the Duke of *Tork*, who had then the Revenue of the General Post, commenc'd a Suit against him, and united the Penny-Post to the other.

POYSONINGS.] The *English* Disposition not being revengeful, there have been but few Instances of poysoning in that Nation. This Crime was formerly reckon'd among those which are call'd High-Treason; and the Criminal's Sentence was, to be thrown alive into a Cauldron of boiling Water.

PRESBITERIANISM.] See *Religion*.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL] is the fourth Great Officer of the Crown: He presides at Council in the King's Absence, proposes the Affairs to be debated; and makes Report of them to the King.

PRINCE GEORGE,] Brother to the King of *Denmark*, was born at *Copenhagen* in *April 1653*, and marry'd the Princess *Anne of England* the 23d of *July 1683*. By the Marriage-Contract he was entitl'd to all the Honours of a Prince of the Blood; but he was not created a Duke and Peer of the Kingdom 'till the 10th of *April 1689*; After having spent two or three Years of his Youth in travelling into several Countries, he be-
took

took himself to Arms, and show'd, upon divers Occasions, that he was no less a brave Soldier than a good Captain. This Prince is affable, beneficent, and of a noble Presence: He is a Lover of the Arts and Sciences, has a good Taste in every Thing, and is extremely dexterous in any Work of the Hand.

PRINCES.] See *Nobility*.

The PRINCESS ANNE OF DENMARK] was born in *February* 1664: She is Presumptive Heiress of the Crown.

PRIVILEG'D PLACES.] Besides the Royal Palaces of *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, *Somerset-House*, the *Savoy*, &c. the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* have several Places which they call *privileg'd*, which are nothing but * Dens of Thieves and Bankrupts. There are in these Places inaccessible Nests of such Vermin: Nothing can be more easy nor more common at *London* than to turn Bankrupt; and three Steps from their own Houses, there is a sacred *Asylum* ready to receive them.

PRIVY-COUNCIL.] The *English* call the King's Council, or the Assembly of those that compose his ordinary Council, the *Privy-Council*. This Council was formerly a Court, which, conjointly with the King, had no less Authority than the Parliament itself has now; but the Face of

* These are now abolish'd by Act of Parliament.

of all this is entirely alter'd. This Council now acts with absolute Power only upon very urgent or unexpected Occasions, nay, and then too never but in Conformity with the Laws establish'd: And it is with this Restriction, that the King, with the Advice of his Council, publishes Proclamations, or Ordinances, to which Obedience is due, as being a Declaration of his Majesty's Will. The Court of the King's Council does also judge definitively in some Cases of Appeal; and acts with great Authority in its own Sphere, upon a vast Number of Occasions, which it is not necessary to particularize here. The King calls his Council when and in what Place he thinks good: He makes what Number of Privy Councillors he pleases, and un-makes them again at Pleasure, without giying any other Reason than his Will. In the Council each gives his Opinion upon the Affair propounded; but after they have all spoke their Thoughts, the King's Opinion decides the Question, his Opinion being, properly speaking, his Will. The Duke of *Leeds* is now President of the Council.

PRIVY-SEAL.] The *Lord Privy-Seal*, * or the Keeper of the Privy-Seal, is the Fifth great Officer of the Crown. All

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Acts

* Now the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Acts of great Consequence must pass thro' his Hands before they go to the Great Seal, and in abundance of Cases the Privy-Seal is of its self sufficient: He that possesses the Office of Privy-Seal, is of Course the Second Person in the King's Council.

PUDDING.] See Table.

PUNISHMENTS.] See *Benefit of the Clergy, Felony, Furies, Hanging, Pillory, Poisoning, Treason, &c.* The Punishments of breaking upon the Wheel, tearing of the Flesh with red hot Pincers, and pulling to pieces with four Horses, are not known in *England*, no more than the Strappado and the Rack. Deserters are shot to Death.

QUAKERS.] † The Quakers are great Fanaticks; there seems to be something laudable in them; to outward Appearance they are mild, simple in all respects, sober, modest, peaceable, nay, and they have the Reputation of being honest, and often they are so: But you must have a Care of being bit by this Appearance, which very often is only outward. As for Doctrine, they have none. It is unjustly that *Alexander Ross*, in his Book of the *Religions of the World*, accuses them of Atheism, and a hundred enormous Impieties. 'Tis unjustly, on the other hand, that

† See their History, written by *Cressius*; this Book is approv'd by themselves.

that *Barclay* undertook their Apology, endeavouring to make us believe that they are the best Divines of all the Christians; for one ought not to speak either for or against them, any otherwise than just to say, that the poor People are out of their Wits; that having no other Principle, and no other Guide than their visionary *Spirit*, they know not well themselves either what they believe or what they say this Minute, or what they shall believe or say the next. This is all the Conclusion I could come to, after reading many of their extravagant Writings, and conferring with several among them. 'Tis impossible, absolutely impossible, to enter into any follow'd Train of reasoning with these Folks. Do they find themselves hamper'd by our Objections? Their *Spirit within*, and the carnal Stupidity of the Minds of the Wicked, (as they are pleas'd to call us) are two Back-doors which they are sure to escape by, or rather two Bucklers which they constantly put before them, and which 'tis impossible for you to break thro'. When they can hold out no longer, and are drove to their last Shift, instead of making you an Answer, their impertinent Zeal immediately starts up, and tells you, *It belongs not Friend to thee to teach us; we have the Light of the Spirit in our Hearts, and thy Thoughts are all cloudy and carnal.*

There's your Mouth stopt. There must certainly be a Spice of Madness in their Distemper. Many among them have of late Years grown a little more humaniz'd as to Salutation; not that they pull off their Hats; no, God forbid they should commit such an abominable piece of Iniquity; but they begin to dop the Chin a little, and to make a very small Inclination of the Head. It is true, all of them do not approve of this Innovation; nay, some loudly call it a scandalous Heresy, and are much offended in Spirit about it. You might as soon persuade a Presbyterian to preach in a Surplice, (and I can tell you, he must be no small Orator who can do that) as a She-Quaker that I know, and ten thousand others, to be the least civil to any Body. The Women sometimes preach in their Meetings, but more rarely than the Men. There is one in a Village near *London*, that has a common Place against Topknots, and the other Ornaments of Women, and this is all she knows. To set her a preaching, you have nothing to do, but to carry two or three Ladies into the Meeting; the Moment Mrs. Doctor spies a Ribbon, the Spirit moves her, and she falls into one of her Fits; up she gets upon the Bottom of some Tub, with her pinch'd up Cap, and her screw'd up Countenance; she Sighs, she Groans, she

the Snorts through the Nose, and then out she bursts into such a Jargon as no mortal Man can make Head or Tail of.

QUEEN.] See MARY II. Every body knows that the Crown of *England*, as well as most of the rest in *Europe*, may fall to the Distaff, as we call it. The reigning Queens therefore are female Kings, and fully enjoy all the Rights and Prerogatives of Royalty. Such were *Mary I.* and *Elizabeth*, Daughters of *Henry VIII.* Queen *Mary II.* of glorious Memory, was a Reigning Queen, but she was an Elected Queen, and reign'd only honorarily, and in Conjunction with her Consort, who was the real Sovereign. Her Reign was of a particular Sort, and at a Time from whence no Consequence can be drawn for subsequent Reigns. The Consort Queens, that is to say, the Queens who enjoy that Title only as they are the Wives of Kings, are Vassals and Subjects to the King, as *Henry the VIIIth*, made some of his Wives but too sensible of by a fatal Experience. But this Subject is the first Person in the Kingdom, next to her Lord; and every body knows, that in *England*, as well as else-where, she has Royal Privileges and Honours. The Queen Consort (as they call her in *England*) is treated, serv'd, and honour'd like

the King: She has her House-hold and her Officers: She enjoys, as Queen, divers Advantages which the other Women of *England* has not; and to make an Attempt upon her Life or Virtue is High Treason. The Husbands of Reigning Queens are really no better than Kings *Consort*, their Condition being absolutely the same with that of Queens *Consort* before-mention'd. Tho' their Names appear in the Publick Acts, and upon the Coin (as Prince *Philip*, || the Son of *Charles V.* was join'd to Queen *Mary*) it was only by the Concession * of the Queen. The Widow Queens, or Queens Dowagers, retain the same Honours as before, with a large Dowry. They are next in Rank to the Queen, and would lose nothing of their Dignity, even tho' they afterwards marry'd a private Gentleman, as did *Katherine* † of *France*, the Daughter of *Charles VI.* and the Wife of *Henry V.*

Katherine, the Daughter of *John* Duke of *Braganza*, afterwards *John IV.* King of *Portugal*, Queen Dowager of *England*,
was

‡ *Mary* granted to *Philip* by the Marriage-Contract, that he should have the Title, Honour, and Name of all her Kingdoms; but she reserv'd to her self the Disposition of every thing: And after her Death, *Philip* was only King Dowager.

* He was not then *Philip II.* because he was not yet King of *Spain*. His Father made him a Present of the Crown of *Naples*, on the Day of his Nuptials at *Winchester*.

† She marry'd a Gentleman that had no Title, call'd *Owen Tudor*.

was born at *Villavilosa* the 14th of *November*, 1638; espoused * *King Charles II.* the 28th of *August*, 1662; and departed from *London*, to return to *Portugal*, the 30th of *March*, 1692.

RACES.] The *English* Nobility take great Delight in Horse-races. The most famous are usually at *Newmarket*; and there you are sure to see a great many Persons of the first Quality, and almost all the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood. It is pretty common for them to lay Wagers of Two thousand Pounds Sterling upon one Race. I have seen a Horse, that after having run 20 Miles † in 55 Minutes, upon Ground less even than that where the Races are run at *Newmarket*, and won the Wager for his Master, would have been able to run a-new without taking Breath, if he that had lost durst have ventur'd again. There are also Races run by Men. There are good Coursers, that with a long Trot will go four Miles in sixteen Minutes, and very commonly in twenty.

French REFUGEES.] The *French* Protestants that fled into *England*, are so spread over the whole Country, that it is impossible to be certain, or so much as guess

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at

* The Ceremony was perform'd at *Lisbon*, and the Consummation at *Portsmouth*.

† See Miles. *Polymnestor, Milesius, leporem cursu assequi potest. Ann. ante Christ. 594. Salin.*

at their Number. Besides, the eleven Regiments which are wholly made up of them, there are some in all the other Troops. A vast many of both Sexes are gone into Service in various *English* Families; so that there is scarce any considerable House where you may not find some of our Nation. Many have set up Manufactures in the Country, and Churches at the same time: Abundance went to *Scotland* and *Ireland*, to *Fersey* and *Garnsey*. At present, there are Two and twenty *French* Churches in *London*, and about a Hundred Ministers, that are in the Pay of the State, without reckoning those that are arriv'd at other Means of subsisting. The Royal Munificence, and the Compassion of the People, have been very great towards them; and they can never sufficiently express their Gratitude, and bless a Nation which has so charitably open'd her Arms to receive them. The Earl of *Galway*, a brave and noble Gentleman, if ever there was one in the World, is their Head, their Friend, their Refuge, their Advocate, their Support, their Protector. When he arriv'd from *Turin* some Days ago, his House was so crowded every Morning, that for a quarter of an Hour after his rising it was scarce possible to get so much as to the Bottom of the Stair-case. Of this Multitude of poor Exiles, there are not
at

at most above Three thousand that receive Alms, or, as we call it, are *au Comité*; that is to say, upon the List of those who enjoy the * Publick Assistance. Many others have Pensions from the King. The late Queen, who was Goodness and Charity it self, succour'd them to the utmost of her Power: And among the rest of the great Kindnesses which she shew'd to them, we may reckon the Vogue she gave to certain little Works which she her self work'd at, and wore, the better to establish the Fashion and Wear of them. This for some Years was like Manna, dropping from Heaven for the Support of infinite Numbers of People.

RELIGION.] *Alexander Ross*, whom I have mention'd somewhere before, one that I am charitably willing to believe may be a good Man enough, but a most miserable Author, gives us a frightful List of the Concubines of the Lord † in *England*. *Antinomians, Hederingtonians, Theaurian-Joannites, Seekers, Waiters, Brownists, Reevists, Baronists, Wilkinsonsians, Adamites, Familists, Ranters, Muggletonians, &c. &c.* All these, and nothing at all, are just one and the same thing: Christianity is over-whelm'd with Sects enough already

* See Committee *French*.

† Song of Songs, Chap. 6. ver. 8.

already, without our studying to multiply them chimerically. It is true, there has been such Fools as * *Muggleton, Wilkinſon, Hederington*, and the like, who have ſpread ſome fantaſtical Opinions : But thoſe Opinions had no Run, and never form'd any different Sects ; they were Clouds which are now diſpers'd. Beſides, the Religion which ſerves God in the Church of *England*, and which is the reigning Religion in *England*, there are ſeveral ſorts of Sectaries ; the Presbyterians are the chief and moſt numerous : What a ſtrange and deplorable Thing it is, that theſe two Churches, with the ſame Purity, and ſame Confefſion of Faith, ſhould not be able to agree with one another ! The Independents were a Branch of Presbytery, but they are now united again. Arminianiſm (if the Propoſitions of *Arminius* ought to give the odious Name of a Sect) is ſpread every where, and conſequently in the Church of *England*. Here and there alſo you meet with a Millennarian ; but I know there is a particular Society, tho' it makes but little Noiſe, of People, who tho' they go by the Name of Sabbatharians, † make Profeſſion of expecting the Reign of a Thouſand Years without participating in the
other

* For ought I know *Muggleton* may be ſtill living.

† The common People call them Seventh-Day-men.

other Opinions, which are ascrib'd to the ancient Millennarians. These Sabbatharians are so call'd, because they will not remove the Day of Rest from *Saturday* to *Sunday*. They leave off Work betimes on *Friday* Evening, and are very rigid Observers of their Sabbath. They administer Baptism only to adult * People; and perhaps they are blameable in these two Things only because they look upon them to be more important than they really are. The major Part of them will eat neither Pork, nor Blood, nor things strangled, but they do not absolutely forbid the Use of those Meats; they leave it to the Liberty of every Conscience. For the rest, their Morality is severe, and their whole outward Conduct pious and Christian-like. Were it only for this one Opinion or Belief of theirs concerning the absolute Necessity of keeping the Sabbath on *Saturday*, without paying any Regard to the next Day, which is the first Day in the Week, and which we call *Sunday*, with the Author of the *Revelations*; that alone would be enough to make them unavoidably a Society by themselves.

England hath also Anabaptists of several † Sorts, Quakers, and Papists. These last,

* In other respects they subscribe to our Confession of Faith.

† See Papists, Quakers, Jews.

last, far different from the peaceable Disposition of the Quakers, are always stirring, grumbling, threatening, gnashing their Teeth : These People are eternally in Action, eternally murmuring and plotting, in all Countries where they are not Lords and Masters. What would they do, if we had an Inquisition against Them, as they have against us, wherever it lies in their Power. What ? No Religion without absolute Power ? Without universal Tyranny ?

————— *pone vesanos precor*
Animi tumores, teq; pietati refer.

• Sen. in Theb.

Within these few Weeks there is sprung up a new Sect of People, that say they are Mystical Theologists, and that take the Name of *Philadelphians* ; giving out, that their Society is the Seed or Beginning of the only true Church, the Virgin-Spouse of *Jesus Christ*, whose Members, dispers'd in the several Religions of the World, will shortly appear and unite with them, to form that pure and holy Church, and make it like that of *Philadelphia* at the Birth of Christianity. The common Opinion ranges these People under the Class of Quakers, and not without Reason, tho' by the Writings they have lately publish'd, one would think a
different

different Judgment ought to be made of them. Indeed these Writings, like those of the Quakers, and of all the other Enthusiasts that I know, are made up of Things very obscure in themselves, and express'd full as obscurely.

The REVENUE] of the Kings of *England* consists in Customs * and Excises, in Tenths and First Fruits, in Fines and Confiscations: There are also some Estates which belong to the Crown, and these are unalienable. It is the Parliament that fixes and settles this Revenue.

The REVENUE] of the whole Clergy of *England*, at the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* amounted to three hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and eighty Pounds † Sterling; multiply it by 13, and it comes to four Million, one hundred and sixty two Thousand, three hundred and forty Livres *Tournois*. Some make this ancient Revenue but two Thirds of that Sum; but be it as 'twill, tho' the ancient Riches of the *English* Clergy have always been mightily talk'd of, yet it must be confess'd, they were hardly any Thing at all in Comparison of those of the *French* Clergy. This being a very proper Occasion, I shall here transcribe a Memorial relating to them, which

* Granted and levy'd by Act of Parliament.

† The Accounts of this are very different, and very uncertain.

which a very honest Gentleman of my Acquaintance assur'd me he receiv'd some Years ago from a Clerk of the late *M. de Louvois*.

“ The *French* Church has, at this * Day,
 “ eighteen Archbishopricks, and one hundred and nine Bishopricks.

“ Under these Archbishopricks and
 “ Bishopricks there are one hundred
 “ twenty two thousand Cures, or Parishes;
 “ thirteen hundred and seventy Abbies;
 “ twelve thousand four hundred fifty six
 “ Priors; two hundred and sixty two
 “ Commanderies of *Malta*; one hundred
 “ fifty four thousand Chappels, having
 “ Chaplains; one hundred and sixty
 “ three Abbies of Nuns; seven hundred
 “ and eight Convents of *Franciscans*;
 “ fourteen thousand two hundred and
 “ forty five Convents of *Carmelites*, *Augustines*, *Carthusians*, *Celestins*, *Jesuits*, *Benedictines*, and other Religious: All these Churchmen together possess above
 “ nine thousand Places, Castles, or Houses,
 “ having high, low, and mean Jurisdiction; two hundred and seventy thousand Farms; twenty two thousand Arpents of Vineyard farm'd out, and
 “ three thousand five hundred more, in
 “ which they reserve to themselves the
 “ third and fourth Parts.

“ And

“ And, upon Calculation, it appears
 “ the said *Gallican* Church has a Revenue
 “ of fourscore and fifteen Millions of
 “ Crowns, without including the Reser-
 “ vations they have in the Leases of their
 “ Farms, which amount to above twelve
 “ Millions of Crowns: In all three hun-
 “ dred, twenty and one Millions of Li-
 “ vres *Tournois*, or one hundred and se-
 “ ven Millions of * Crowns.”

The Revenue of the six and twenty
 Bishopricks and Archbishopricks in *Eng-
 land*, amount now, at most, but to three
 and thirty thousand Pounds Sterling,
 which is not quite four hundred thou-
 sand Livres *Frensb.* They give Deanaries
 and other Benefices to the poorer Bi-
 shops.

REVOLUTION.] Here follows an ex-
 act Journal of all the memorable Tran-
 sactions that have happen'd in *England*,
Scotland, and *Ireland*, since the † Revo-
 lution.

James II. King of *England*, being a-
 larm'd at the Preparations of War that
 were making in *Holland*, caus'd the Mar-
 quess *d'Albyville*, his Envoy, to demand
 the

* About twenty four Millions seven hundred thousand
 Pounds Sterling.

† I was an Eye-witness of most of the Things that I ad-
 vance here, and had certain Knowledge of the rest. *Note*,
 All the Dates are according to the *English* Style, which is
 the old Style.

the Reason of it || from the States-Gener-
 al, 18 Sept. 1688.

A Proclamation by *James II.* full of
 fine Promises, 20 Sept. 1688.

James II. sends the Garter to the Duke
 of Ormond, in hopes to regain him, 25
 Sept. 1688. He also caresses the Duke of
 Somerset, whom he had disgrac'd, for re-
 fusing to accompany the Pope's Nuntio, &c.
 He recalls and restores the persecuted Bishops:
 He removes Father Peters, and several Po-
 pish Officers: He gives Places to some Pro-
 testants: He promises to restore the Test:
 In a Word, he strikes Sail, and coaxes
 every Body; but the People only laugh at
 all this Show. Tyrconnel does the same
 in some respects in Ireland, and he is laugh'd
 at too.

James II. sends for the Lord-Mayor of
 London, and promises him to restore their
 Charter, and all other Privileges, &c.
 2 October, 1688.

James II. publishes a Proclamation to
 remove all Teams of Horses, and other
 Beasts of Burden, twenty Miles from the
 Coasts, 2 October, 1688.

James II. on the 28th of *Septemb.* 1688,
 consulted almost all the Bishops upon
 the melancholy State of his Affairs, and
 they give him in a Body very good
 Advice,

|| The next Day (19th) the Comte d' *Avaux* made the same
 Demand, on the Part of his Master the King of *France*.

Advice ¶, which he receives very ill, 3
O~~ct~~ob. 1688.

James II. dissolves and breaks the Ec-
clesiastical Court, 5 O~~ct~~ob. 1688.

James II. restores the Charter to the
City of *London*, 6. O~~ct~~ob. 1688.

James II. restores the Fellows of *Mag-*
dalen College, 16 O~~ct~~ob. 1688.

A Proclamation, whereby *James* II. re-
stores to several Cities of the Kingdom
the Charters he had taken from them,
17 O~~ct~~ob. 1688.

The Prince of Orange embarks in † *Hol-*
land, to come and deliver England, 20 O~~ct~~:
1688.

James calls an extraordinary Council,
at which were present fifty Peers of the
Kingdom, the Mayor and Aldermen of *Lon-*
don, and twenty four Great Officers and
Lawyers; and there he produces forty
one Witnesses, to prove that the pretended
* *Prince of Wales* is really the Son of
the Queen espous'd, 22 O~~ct~~ob. 1688.

The same Day the Child is baptis'd,
and call'd *James-Francis-Edward*, by the
Pope's Nuntio, and a Bishop *in partibus*;

R

one

¶ This Advice was printed, and contain'd under eleven
principal Heads.

† Near the *Brill*.

* Nothing could be more pitysul than all this Proceeding,
nor more likely to satisfy the World of the Forgery of the
Child. These Witnesses (those I mean who are not excepti-
onable) prov'd, that the Child was neither a Monkey nor
a Bear, and that's all.

one representing the Pope, and the other the Most Christian King; the Queen Dowager stood Godmother.

James II. being extremely restless and uneasy, order'd a Weathercock to be plac'd where he might see it from his Apartment, that he may learn by his own Eyes, whether the Wind is Protestant or Popish, 23 Octob. 1688.

This was the Way of talking both at Court and in the City: The East Wind was call'd Protestant, and the contrary Popish. The Weathercock (large, handsome, and high) is still to be seen; it is at one End of the Banqueting-House.

James II. publishes a Proclamation to hinder the spreading of false News, 26 Octob. 1688.

He might as easily have hinder'd the Course of the Thames; and which was worst of all, he was now no longer fear'd. Besides the Manuscript News-Papers, and the common London Gazette, there were a great many others publish'd daily; the Orange Gazette, the Orange Intelligence, Universal Intelligence, Publick Occurrences, English Courant, London Mercury, Observator, &c. all fill'd with Truth and Falsehood mixt.

Mr. Preston made Secretary of State, in the Room of the Earl of S——d, 28 Octob. 1688.

James

James II. receives Letters from *Newport*, informing him with extravagant Exaggerations of the Dispersion of the Prince of *Orange's* Fleet, which gives him too great a Joy, and again awak'd the Popish Insolence at *Whitehall*, 30 Octob. 1688.

(*I was present when King James II. receiv'd this News: At Dinner Time he used but one of his Hand, holding this most welcome Letter from Newport in the other. Among other Things, he said to * M. Barillon, laughing, 'At last then the Wind has declar'd itself a Papist;' and added, resuming his serious Air, and lowering his Voice, 'You know for these three Days, I have caus'd the Holy Sacrament to go in Procession.'*)

James II. receives Letters from the Marquis d' *Albyville*, his Envoy in *Holland*, by which the Elephant of *Newport* is metamorphos'd into a Fly, and the Joy of *Whitehall* chang'd into Consternation, on the Evening of the very same Day, 30 Octob. 1688.

The Weather-cock points a North-East Wind, and the Consternation increases. At this Moment *WILLIAM* goes on Board again, 1 Nov. 1688.

A Proclamation by *James II.* to forbid the reading, keeping, or publishing of the Prince of *Orange's* Manifestoes, which

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began

* The French Ambassador.

began already to peep Abroad, 2 Nov. 1688.

The Prince of Orange's Fleet, consisting of about 500 Sail, appears between Dover and Calais, and almost covers the whole Streight, which does not at all please King James, 3 Nov. 1688.

The Fleet arrives in the Bay of Torbay, and the PRINCE * lands, † 5 Nov. 1688.

There appears in every Body's Hands an ample and handsome Manifesto by the Prince of Orange, (dated at the Hague 10. Octob.) 5 Nov. 1688.

(This Manifesto is twofold, and the whole a noble and solid Piece. It contains an exact and clear State of the Grievances of the English Nation, or rather of all King James's truly good Subjects, and in particular those of the Prince and Princess of Orange. In the first Page are grav'd the Arms of the PRINCE, with his Device, which was as apt as possible, JE MAINTIENDRAT; and over it, as well as upon the Streamers of the Fleet, The PROTESTANT RELIGION AND LIBERTY; Things diametrically opposite to POPERY and SLAVERY, which are not at all to the general Taste of the English.)

James

* With the Marshal de Schomberg, &c. and about thirteen thousand regular Troops.

† The Anniversary of the Gun-powder Plot, a Day of double Deliverance.

James II. with great Complaints against *WILLIAM*, and a firm Resolution to be good for the future, publishes a Declaration, in which he promises a FREE PARLIAMENT, 6 Nov. 1688.

The Prince of *Orange* enters *Exeter*, 8 Nov. 1688.

The PRINCE forbids praying for the (pretended) Prince of *Wales* in the publick Prayers, 9 Nov. 1688.

James II. reviews his Troops, at *Salisbury*, 10. Nov. 1688.

Six and twenty Pieces of *Artillery* (18 Culverins, and 8. small Field-Pieces) are drawn out of the *Tower* for King *James's* Army, 10 Nov. 1688.

My Lord *Cornbury* * goes over from *James's* Army to *WILLIAM* with his Regiment, and is follow'd by two † other Regiments, and several Persons of Quality, 12 Nov. 1688.

Several Lords join the PRINCE, 15, 16, &c. Nov. 1688. (The Lord *Loveless* was seiz'd the 12th at *Cirencester* in *Gloucestershire*.)

James II. being mov'd with a sudden Commiseration for the Poor of the City of *London*, orders, by Proclamation, that a Collection should be made for them, 16 Nov. 1688.

R 3

The

* The Earl of *Clarendon's* Son.

† The Duke of *St. Alban's*, and the Duke of *Berwick's* Regiments.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at the Head of nineteen Peers of the Kingdom, presents an Address to *James II.* conjuring him to call a *Free Parliament* as soon as possible, 17 Nov. 1688.

James II. sets out from *Whitehall* to head his Army at *Salisbury*, 18 Novemb. 1688.

James II. by a Proclamation grants a Pardon to all, without Exception, that have join'd the Prince of *Orange*, provided they return in twenty Days, 22 Nov. 1688.

The PRINCE leaves *Exeter*, and advances towards *Salisbury*, 22 Novemb. 1688.

Prince *George* of *Denmark*, with the Lord *Churchill*, * join the Prince of *Orange*, and by a Letter inform *James II.* of their Reasons for leaving him, 22 Nov. 1688.

James II. finding every Thing go against him, throws up the Stakes, and takes the Way back to *London*, 25 Nov. 1688.

The Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, accompany'd by several Persons of the first Quality of both Sexes, leaves *Whitehall*, to follow the Example of the Prince her Husband, the Night between the 25th and 26th of Novemb. 1688.

James

* The Dukes of *Grafton* and *Ormond* went to the Prince about the same Time.

James II. returns to *Whitehall*, 26 Nov. 1688.

A new Declaration by the Prince of *Orange*, dated from *Sherburn-Castle*, 28 Nov. 1688.

James II. publishes a Proclamation to call a Parliament, for the 15th of *January* following, in a free and lawful Manner, 30 Nov. 1688.

The Lord *Dartmouth*, the Commander of the Fleet, who had before sufficiently declar'd himself by his Conduct, does it more openly, by sending an Address to *James II.* sign'd by himself and the chief Officers of the Fleet, to thank him for having call'd a Parliament, 1 Decemb. 1688.

Two Popish Chappels, and some Houses belonging to Papists, pull'd down by the Mob at *Gloucester*, 3 Dec. 1688.

A Mob of the same *Kidney* rises all over the Kingdom; and a hundred Things are printed and publish'd against *James's* Government, against his Confessor and Counsellor *Father Peters*, &c.

James II. sends three * Lords to the Prince, to propose Means of Accommodation, 8 Dec. 1688.

The Earl (now Duke) of *Devonshire* is near *Nottingham*, with several other Persons of the first Quality, at the Head

R 4

of

* The Marquess of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and my Lord *Godolphin*.

of a Body of five or six thousand Horse, almost all Gentlemen, for the Service of the PRINCE. The Princess of *Denmark* is at *Nottingham* at the same Time, and the Bishop of *London* performs the Duty of Captain of her Guard, 8 Dec. 1688.

The Person call'd the Prince of *Wales*, who had been sent to *Portsmouth*, to be put on Shipboard, is brought * back to *London*, 9 Dec. 1688.

The Prince of *Orange* answers the Proposals made him by the King, 9 Dec. 1688.

The Queen departs from *Whitehall* with the little † Boy; takes Shipping in the *Thames*, and goes to *Dunkirk*, (from whence she writes a very moving Letter to the Most Christian King) the Night between the 9th and 10th of Dec. 1688.

The House of Sir *Edward Hales* near *Canterbury* plunder'd by the Mob, 10 Dec. 1688.

James II. says, he does not think the Prince's Answer unreasonable; yet having a greater Regard to the Safety of his Person than to any Thing else, e'en goes off || of the Premises, as his Wife had done

* The Lord *Dartmouth* hinder'd his embarking.

† Together with the Nuntio, Father *Peters*, (as 'tis said) the Comte de *Lausan*, Madamoiselle *Labady*, &c.

|| Accompany'd by the Duke of *Berwick*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, the Earl of *Peterborough*, Sir *Edward Hales*, M. *Labady*, &c.

done before him, *the Night between the 10th and 11th of Decemb. 1688.*

The Jesuits decamp, without Sound of Trumpet, from the *Savoy* the same Night.

The next Day a Print is fold, wherein those Reverend Fathers are represented very busy about lifting up a Cart over-turn'd, in which was all the Trumpery of their Religion, and which had been unskilfully drove by some Carters of the Society.

As soon as it is spread Abroad that their King is fled, the Mob, grown bolder than ever, arm themselves * with Stricks of all Sorts, and plunder and pull down the Convent of *St. John's* in *Smithfield*; two Popish Chappels, one near *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, and the other in *Lime-street*; the Houses of the Embassadors of *Spain*, *Venice*, and *Tuscany*; the Printing-House † of *Henry Hill*, and some Houses belonging to private Papists, 11 Decemb. 1688.

(*The Foreign Ministers had full Satisfaction made them for the Loss they suffer'd by the Insolence of this enrag'd Mob. Means were found to save the House of the Embassador Barillon, by surrounding it with some Companies of Militia.*)

The

* They had all Oranges and Orange-colour'd Ribbands.

† A Popish Printing-House.

The Earl of *Feversham* writes to the PRINCE, to let him know, That in Obedience to the Orders he had receiv'd from the King, he had disbanded the Army, and will make no farther Opposition to his HIGHNESS, 11 Decemb. 1688.

Immediately after King *James's* Desertion, the Peers of the Kingdom, assembled at *Guild-hall*, publish'd a Declaration, that they absolutely came into the Prince's Party, &c. 11 Decemb. 1688.

The Chancellor (*George Jefferies* *) is caught in a Seaman's Habit, and sent to the Tower, 12 Decemb. 1688.

James II. is taken at Sea by some Fishermen, harangu'd by them in no very obliging Manner, and carry'd to *Feversham*, † where, through Grief and Fear he falls sick, 12 Decemb. 1688.

The Town and Castle of *Dover* declare for the PRINCE, 13 Decemb. 1688. The PRINCE comes the same Day to *Windsor*.

(*York, Bristol, Plimouth, Berwick, Hull, and several other Places, had now declar'd themselves; the Governors of Chester and Portsmouth were the last that submitted. But I shall not for the future mention*

* A terrible Man! He dy'd in the Tower a natural Death.

† To the House of Captain *Southouse*, who treated him as respectfully and handsomely as he was able. The Fishermen fish'd into the King's Pocket, and found some Jewels and Guineas.

tion Things of this Nature till I come to Ireland, because there was a War in Ireland but none in England.)

The PRINCE publishes a Declaration, to reassemble the Troops that had been disbanded and discharg'd, 13 Decemb. 1688.

Another Declaration by the PRINCE, to restore the Sheriffs, Judges, Collectors of Taxes, &c. as they were before the Abdication, till farther Orders, 13 Decemb. 1688.

A great but false Alarm, upon the Report that the *Irish*, who were Part of *James* the II's Army, were to make a Massacre at *London*, || and in the Country round about, 13 Decemb. 1688.

Some Lords are sent to *James* II. with his Coaches, and a Detachment of his Life-Guard, to ask him if he would please to return to *London*, and to guard him thither, 14 Decemb. 1688.

The Duke of *Grafton* being at the Head of his Regiment, (which was going to *Tilbury-Fort*) an *Irish* Trooper fires a * Pistol at him to murder him, but misses his Aim, and is himself kill'd upon the Spot, 14 Decemb. 1688.

James II. returns to *White-ball*, thro' the City of *London*, in the midst of the Acclamations

! No body put out their Fire or Candle all that Night, and very few went to Bed. The Militia were under Arms.

* In the great Street call'd the *Strand*.

mations of some Children and Papists,
16 Decemb. 1688.

The same Day he sends a Compliment
to the Prince of Orange, and offers him
St. James's Palace.

The Prince of Orange desires † James II,
to remain at the same Distance from Lon-
don as he did, and that for good Reasons;
17 Decemb. 1688.

James II. thinks fit to withdraw a se-
cond time, 17 Decemb. 1688. *Qui terret
plus ille timet sors ista Tyrannis.* Claud.

*Celui qui la Principauté
Tiendra par grande cruauté,
A la fin verra grand Phalange
Par coup de feu tre's-dangereux,
Par accord pourra faire mieux ;
Autrement, boira sac d' Orange.
Nostradamus,*

*The Man that with Blood-thirstiness
The Kingdom's Reins shall hold ;
With wasting Fire and Flame shall see
A Host of Soldiers bold :
His wisest Way's to make it up,
Or Orange-juice shall fill his Cup.*

The Prince of Orange comes to St.
James's in a Calash, in the Middle of his
Guards, and the Acclamations of infinite
Num-

† By the Marquess of Halifax, the Earl of Shrewsbury, (af-
terwards made Duke) and the Lord Delamere.

Numbers of People, 18 Decemb. 1688.

His Highness is complimented by all the Nobility; and the rest of the Day, and the following Night, was spent in publick † Rejoycings, 18 Decemb. 1688.

The PRINCE receives several Addresses of Thanks and Congratulation. Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder, makes him a very handsome Speech on the Part of the City of *London*, 20 Decemb. 1688.

An Assembly of about Threescore Peers was held at *St. James's*, and all those Lords, except two, sign'd an Association for the PRINCE's Service, 21 Decemb. 1688.

The Chappels of the Country-Houses of the Earl of *Peterborough* and my Lord *Dover* pillag'd and demolish'd by the Mob, 21 Decemb. 1688.

The PRINCE, by a Declaration, orders the Arms of the Troops that were dispersed to be brought into the Publick Arsenals, 21 Decemb. 1688.

The Bishop of *London* makes a Speech to the Prince, at the Head of about a Hundred of the Clergy of his Diocese, 21 Decemb. 1688.

An Apology is handed about, in Favour of the † Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical

† Nothing was to be seen but Orange-colour'd Stuffs and Ribbands.

‡ The Bishop of *Rocheſter*, one of the said Commissioners, also publishes a Letter to the Earl of *Dorset*, in Justification of his own Conduct.

Assical Chambre Ardente, 21 Decemb. 1688.

A Declaration by the PRINCE, to convene the Members of the last Parliaments held during the Reign of *Charles II.* to advise with the Peers and Common-Council of *London* about the present Affairs, 23 Decemb. 1688.

James II. leaves *Rocheſter*, goes to *France*, and thus abſolutely declares his ABDICATION, 23 Decemb. 1688.

An Order to the Ambaſſador *Barillon* to depart * from *London* without Delay, 23 Decemb. 1688.

The Peers, Spiritual and Temporal, beſeech the Prince of *Orange* to take the Government † upon him till the 22d of *January*, and to give out the neceſſary Orders that the Convention may be aſſembled upon that Day, 25 Decemb. 1688.

The City of *London* makes the ſame Requeſt, 25, or 26 Decemb. 1688.

The Lord *Tyrconnel*, Governor or Vice-roy of *Ireland*, being reſolv'd to hold for *James* late *James II.* K. of *England*, || takes away all Employments from the few Proteſtants that enjoy'd them, and now diſarms them intirely. Nevertheleſs, theſe latter put themſelves in the beſt Poſture they are able, get Poſſeſſion of ſome
Places,

* He is conducted to *Dover*, and there put on Board.

† The Administration of Affairs, both Civil and Military, and of the Publick Revenues.

|| 26 Decemb. 1688.

Places, and rise in two Bodies, one in the North, and the other in the Province of Conaught. The Assembly of *Westminster*, conven'd by the Declaration of the 23d, again offers the Regency for a Time to the PRINCE, 27 Decemb. 1688.

A Declaration by the PRINCE, for Election of the Members that, together with the House of Peers, were to form the said Convention, 28 Decemb. 1688.

The Council of *Scotland* disarms the Papists, 29 Decemb. 1688.

A Declaration by the PRINCE, concerning the Publick Revenues, 2 Jan. 1689.

Tyrconnel, for the Use of James, seizes the Duke of Ormond's Estate in Ireland; as also the Earl of Burlington's, and those of several other Noblemen and Gentlemen.

The Scots depute a Number of Lords to the Prince of Orange, to desire him to accept of the Government of their Kingdom, till the Month of *March* following, and to give Order for the Meeting of their States the 14th of the said Month, 10 Jan. 1689.

An Order by the PRINCE concerning the Troops, 19 Jan. 1689.

The Convention meets for the first Time at *Westminster*, and desires the Prince to continue for some time longer in the Government he has been pleas'd to accept, 22 Jan. 1689.

The Throne of *England* is declar'd vacant by the Commons assembled in Convention, 28 *Jan.* 1689.

The *Convention* forbids the observing the usual Solemnization of the 6th of *February*, the Day of the late King *James's* Accession to the Crown, 2 *Feb.* 1689.

The Throne is declar'd vacant by the Peers, or Lords, assembled in Convention, 7 *Feb.* 1689.

A great Number of *Irish* Protestants that were forc'd to fly, arrive at *Chester*, and among others, the Archbishops of *Dublin* and *Tuam*, 8 *Feb.* 1689.

The PRINCESS of *Orange* arrives from *Holland*, and lands at *White-hall*, where her Royal Highness is receiv'd by a Crowd of Lords and Ladies, in the midst of the Acclamations of the People, 12 *Feb.* 1689.

The Crowns of *England* and *Ireland* are presented by the *Convention* to the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF ORANGE. Their Royal Highnesses accept those Crowns, and are solemnly proclaim'd King and Queen the same Day. 13 *Feb.* 1689.

The same Day the Queen * Dowager comes to congratulate their Majesties.

A Proclamation by the KING, to confirm the Order afore-mention'd, 13 *Feb.* 1689.

(† *There*

* The Prince had before made a Visit to her.

(† There is no Occasion to say any more than the KING, by whom I shall always for the future understand WILLIAM the King now reigning, by the Grace of God, both of Right and of Fact. Those, in my Opinion, are extremely in the wrong, who, to distinguish this Prince from King James, call him even in England King William. We ought in England to have no other Name than just THE KING, and out of England, than THE KING OF ENGLAND. Who in any Country ever heard the King of Spain, or King of France, call'd King Charles, or King Lewis? No body ever talks so ridiculously. When we call our King THE KING, any body whatsoever will presently know we do not mean the late King James, without our adding the Name of William.)

The King forms his Council of State,
14 Feb. 1689.

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† After John Casimir King of Poland, and Christina Queen of Sweden, had abdicated their Crown, the one was call'd King Casimir, and the other Queen Christina: But before, no body, without some particular Reason, ever took it in their Heads to denote them by their Christian Names; nay, if they had done so they would hardly have been understood. If any body were now to speak of King Charles, no body would be able to guess who they meant by it. They commit the same Fault in speaking of King William; for the English should never call him any thing but THE KING, and Foreigners, THE KING OF ENGLAND. This Rule will not hold as to James; for tho' the English call him the late King James: We may venture to call him plainly King James in French, and other Languages, as it was customary to say King Casimir, and Queen Christina.

A Proclamation upon the same Subject as that of the 2d of *January*, 14 *Feb.* 1689.

THE KING comes, the first Time, to the House of Peers, and makes two Speeches to the two Houses, 18 *Feb.* 1689.

THE KING gives his Assent to the Bill which had passed the two Houses, for turning the Convention into a Parliament, 23 *Feb.* 1689.

Three Commissioners nam'd by the King, to execute the Office of Lord Chancellor, 2 *March*, 1689. The Lord *Lucas* made Governour of the *Tower*, and several other Places fill'd.

Eight Commissioners nam'd to exercise the Office of High Admiral, 8 *March*, 1689.

THE KING obliges the Nation, in taking off the Tax upon Chimnies, which had been rais'd during all the Reign of *Charles II.* 4 *March*, 1689.

The late King *James II.* arrives at *King-sale* in *Ireland*, 12 *March*, 1689, and at *Dublin* the 24th.

The Convention meets in *Scotland*, 14 *March*, 1689.

James VII. (II. in *England*) late King of *Scotland*, is declar'd in *Scotland* to have forfeited his Royalty, and the Throne to be vacant, 2 *April*, 1689.

The *Comte d' Avaux*, Ambassador from *France* to King *James*, has his first Audience at *Dublin*, 6 *April*, 1689.

The

The KING names four Commissioners to execute the Office of High Treasurer, 8 April, 1689.

Prince *George of Denmark* is naturaliz'd the 9th, and the next Day the King creates him Duke of *Cumberland* in *England*, and consequently a Peer of the Kingdom, that his Royal Highness may sit in the House of Lords.

The King and Queen are crown'd in *Westminster-Abby*, 11 April, 1689.

The House of Commons goes in a Body on Foot from *Westminster* to *White-hall*, to congratulate the King and Queen, who had been crown'd the Day before, 12 April, 1689.

The same Day their Majesties are proclaim'd King and Queen in *Scotland*.

Chancellour *Jefferys* dies in the *Tower*, 18 April, 1689.

The King publishes a Proclamation in Favour of the *French* Protestants already fled, or that shall hereafter fly into *England*, inviting them to come for Rest to this Asylum, and promising them all manner of Assistance and Protection, 25 April, 1689.

The House of Commons presents an Address to the King, setting forth the just Causes of Complaint which *England* has against *France*, and assuring him, that whenever he shall please to declare

War against the *French King*, they will contribute powerfully, 26 *April*, 1689.

The Crown of *Scotland* is presented to the King and Queen by the Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery*, and Sir *John Dalrymple*, Deputies from the Convention, and their Majesties take the Oaths requir'd, 11 *May*, 1689.

The *Mareschal de Schomberg* is created Duke of *Schomberg*, and Master of the Ordnance, General of the Forces in *Ireland*, and a Member of the Privy-Council, 16 *May*, 1689.

The KING goes to *Portsmouth*, and gives great Largeesses to the Sailors of the Fleet in that Harbour, 16 *May*, 1689.

The KING declares War against *France*, 17 *May*, 1689.

The KING gives his Assent to an Act in Favour of Protestant Dissenters, 24 *May*, 1689.

Five *Ambassadors from *Holland* (sent to compliment their MAJESTIES upon their Accession to the Crown) make their Publick Entry, *May* 27, 1689. They have their first Audience the 30th.

Major-General *Kirk* embarks at *Highb-lake*, to go to the Succour of *Londonderry*, 31 *May*, 1689.

The

* *Messieurs Van Engellenburg, Van Witsen, Van Odick, Van Citters, and Dyckvelt. Monsieur d' Odick had a greater Train and nobler Equipage than the rest.*

The *Scotch* Convention turn'd into a Parliament, 5 *June*, 1689.

The Duke of *Gordon* yields the Castle of *Edinburgh*, 13 *June*, 1689.

James the late King, who was lately come from *France* to *Ireland*, gets in all the Gold and Silver Coin that he can, and substitutes in the Place of it a Copper Coin, to which he assigns an extravagant Rate: Sixteen Pieces, which he values at Six-pence a-piece, being intrinsically worth no more than a Penny all together, 20 *June*, 1689.

A Conspiracy discover'd at *London*, and broke, 22 *June*, 1689.

Another Conspiracy of the same Nature in *Scotland*, 9 *July*, 1689.

The Presbyterian Party prevailing in *Scotland*, they obtain an A&t of Parliament to suppress the Episcopacy there, and to be put again into Possession of the Churches, 22 *July*, 1689.

The Ambassador * of *Spain* makes his publick Entry, and has Audience of their Majesties the same Day, to congratulate them upon their Accession to the Crown, 23 *July*, 1689.

The Duke of *Gloucester*, the only Son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, born at *Hampton-Court*, 24 *July*, 1689. The King stood

S 3

God-

* *Don Pedro Ronquillo*, the same that was plunder'd by the Mob, and well recompens'd by the State.

Godfather to this young Prince, and nam'd him *William*. (The Earl of *Dorset* was the Second Godfather, and the Marchioness of *Hallifax* Godmother.)

A Battle gain'd in *Ireland* by the brave Men * of *Inniskilling*, against *Mackarty*, who commanded King *James's* Army, 30 July, 1689.

The Enemies are forc'd to abandon their Enterprize on *Londonderry*, after a Siege † of threescore and thirteen Days, and after they had reduc'd the City to extream Famine, 31 July, 1689.

(The Inhabitants of *Londonderry*, for want of experienc'd Officers, were forc'd to chuse for their Governours a Minister call'd *Walker*, and one *Mr. Baker*, a Gentleman that had never bore Arms. They both did Wonders, and especially *Walker*, who with as much Piety and Wisdom, as Courage and Intrepidity, labour'd without Respite both at his Spiritual and Military Employment.)

Caleraine, and *James-Town*, abandon'd by the Enemy, 12 August, 1689.

Duke of *Schomberg* embarks for *Ireland*, to command the Army there, 12 August, 1689. He arrives the 14th in the Bay of *Bangor*, near *Carickfergus*.

The taking of *Carickfergus*, 27 August, 1689.

Dr.

* Commanded by Colonel *Wolfeley*.

† 591 Bombs were throwa into the Town during the Siege.

Dr. *Walker* is favourably receiv'd by their Majesties at *Hampton-Court*. The King makes him a Present of twenty thousand Crowns, 29 Aug. 1689.

A Prohibition in *Scotland* against acknowledging the late King *James*, &c. 16 Sept. 1689.

An Anniversary Feast held at *London* by the *Irish* Protestants, in Memory of their Deliverance from the Massacre in 1641, 23 Octob. 1689. (This Feast had been interrupted under the former Reign.)

The KING and QUEEN, and Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, and a great many Noblemen and Ladies, go to the Lord-Mayor's Feast, 29 Octob. 1689.

Six *French* Ships taken, as they were carrying Officers, Powder, and Arms to *Ireland*, 6 Nov. 1689.

Seven thousand *Danes*, commanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, arrive at *Hull*, 13 Nov. 1689.

Sir — *Graham*, who call'd himself my Lord *Preston*, condemn'd to be hang'd * for High Treason, 17 Jan. 1690.

The taking of the Castle of *Balingargy* by Colonel *Wolfeley*, 10 May, 1690.

The taking of *Charlemont* (in *Ireland*) 14 May, 1690.

* He was pardon'd.

The KING confirms the ancient Privileges of the City of *London*, and signs the Act of Parliament which annuls the Judgment given against her in the Reigns of *Charles II.* and *James* his Brother, 14 *May*, 1690.

The same Day the KING signs another Act, to settle the Queen's Regency during his Absence.

The KING grants a General Pardon, 23 *May*, 1690.

The KING, accompany'd by the Prince of *Denmark*, sets out from *Kensington* to go to *Ireland*, 4 *June*, 1690.

The KING embarks at *Higblake* for *Ireland*, 11th or 12th of *June*, 1690.

The KING lands at *Carickfergus*, 14 *June*, 1690, and the next Day reviews his Troops.

The late King *James* passes the *Boyne*, and thinks of retreating, 28 *June*, 1690.

The KING is wounded by a Cannon-Ball, upon the *Boyne*, near *Drogheda*, 30 *June*, 1690.

(The KING had no Cuirass on, and it was happy he had not; for the Bullet grazing upon the * Shoulder, and meeting with nothing but Cloth, which made no Resistance, it lightly took away a Piece of the Coat, with some Part † of the Flesh, without occasioning any Bruise; whereas it had certainly

* The Right Shoulder.

† Quite to the Blood.

tainly made one, if it had met with an Iron Cuirass. After a little Oyntment had been laid upon the Wound, the King continued to act in the Field as if nothing had happen'd. The Report ran in France, that he was kill'd by this Wound; and in many Places Bonfires were made upon it, which were doubly ridiculous.

The KING passes the *Boyne*, and routs the Enemy; *James* flies in the first Rank, 1 July, 1690.

The Duke of *Schomberg*, who was one of the first that pass'd the River, and who was very far engag'd among the Enemy, was miserably murder'd by a Party of Horse that happen'd to know him; the Circumstances of this Action were never known, Thus dy'd one of the most illustrious Generals and most excellent Men of these Times, in a very advanc'd Age, to the great Sorrow of the King. Colonel *Callimotte* *, Brother of my Lord *Gallway*, Marquess *de Ruvigni*, and the brave Doctor and Captain *Walker*, were also kill'd in this Action.

Drogheda surrenders, 2 July, 1690.

The KING sends the Duke of *Ormond* and M. *d' Ouwerkerque* with nine Troops of Horse to *Dublin*, to keep the Peace in that City, 3d or 4th of July, 1690.

The

* M. *de la Callimotte* did not die of his Wounds 'till some Days after,

The late King *James* departs from *Dublin*, to seek some Port where he may embark safely, which he does at *Waterford*, 6 July, 1690.

The KING enters *Dublin*, 6 July, 1690.

The KING publishes a Free Pardon, 7 July, 1690.

A Proclamation to cry down *James II's* Money in *Ireland*: The Crowns are brought down to a Penny, and so proportionably, 20 July 1690.

The *French* make a Descent at *Tinmouth*; they land a thousand Men, who carry off five or six Cows, 22 July, 1690.

The taking of *Waterford*, 25 July, 1690.

A Battel gain'd in *Scotland* under the Command of General *Mackay*, against the Lord *Dundee*, the Chief of the Rebels, who was kill'd in the Action, 28 July, 1690.

Towgheall surrenders, 1 Aug. 1690.

The King's Person very much expos'd during the whole Siege of *Limerick*, Aug. 1690

The King embarks at *Duncannon* to return to *England*, 5 Sept. 1690. He arrives the 10th at *Kensington*.

An *English* Squadron comes before *Cork*, under the Command of the Earl of *Marborough*, 23 Sept. 1690.

The taking of *Cork*, 28 Sept. 1690. The Duke of *Grafton* there receives a Wound, of which he dies the 9th of the Month following.

The

The Enemy abandon the Town of *Kinsale*, 9 *Octob.* 1690. The next Day, or two Days after, the old Fort is taken by Storm; and the new Fort surrenders on the 15th by Capitulation.

The King embarks for *Holland*, 16 *Jan.* 1691. He arrives the 20th in Sight of the Coast of *Goereè*: He is for eighteen Hours together in a Sloop in the midst of the Ice, and in very great Danger; for the Sailors knew not where they were; the Fog was very thick, and the Ice hinder'd them from getting near the Shore. Mean Time, *M. Vander Poel*, Minister of *Goereè*, having a secret Presage of the Danger his Majesty might be in, goes to the Sea-Side, accompany'd by one Servant, carrying a large Ship-Lanthorn, and fires a Musket several Times. The Sailors hearing this Signal, row'd that Way, and about Break of Day came near *Goereè*. *Mr. Vander Poel* comes forward upon the Ice, which cover'd the Sea-Shore, enters the Sloop, takes his Majesty, and carries him safe to Land; does the same Service to the other Noblemen, and then intreats the King to do him the Honour to make Use of his House: But the King finding himself very much fatigu'd, stops at the House of a Peasant, where *Mr. Vander Poel* took Care to bring all the Refreshments that the Season afforded, and *Madamoiselle Marguerite Vander*

der Poel, his Daughter, had the Honour to wait upon the King. Some of the Noblemen wou'd fain have given them some handfuls of Guineas; but *Mr. Vander Poel* and his Daughter handfomely refus'd 'em, giving them to understand, 'twas only out of pure Zeal and sincere Affection that they had done his Majesty this Service: And this Minister gave yet farther Marks of that Zeal, by getting Seamen of *Goereë* to carry the King to *Oranje Polder*, where he happily landed.

Dr. John Tillotson, Dean of *St. Paul's*, made Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 25 April, 1691.

Dr. Sharp, who had been under Persecution in the last Reign, made Archbishop of *York*, 9 May, 1691.

The Castle of *Baltimore* surrenders, 8 June, 1691.

The taking of *Englisk Athlone*, 20 June, 1691.

The taking of *Irish Athlone*, 30 June, 1691.

The Battel of *Agrim* won by General *Ginckle* * against *St. Ruth*, who commanded the Enemies Army, and who was kill'd with a Cannon-Shot, 12 July, 1691.

Gallway surrenders.

The Town of *Limerick* invested, 25 Aug. 1691.

Slego

* Made Earl of *Athlone*.

Slego surrenders, 14 Sept. 1691.

Limerick sends Articles of Capitulation, which are rejected, 27 Sept. 1691.

Limerick surrenders, 3 Octob. 1691.

The King, returning from *Holland*, lands at *Margate*, 19 Octob. 1691.

The Queen Dowager sets out from *London* to return † to *Portugal*, 30 March, 1692.

The King embarks at *Harwich* for *Holland*, 2 May, 1692.

The King embarks at *Margate* for *Holland*, 6 May, 1692.

A Manifesto by the late King *James*, with a General Pardon, and some Exceptions, for which there was no Occasion *, 16 May, 1692.

The *French* Fleet soundly beaten, burnt, † sunk, and shatter'd, near the *Peninsula* of *Cherbourg*, 19 May, 1692.

The Lord *Sidney* made Lord-Lieutenant (or Viceroy) of *Ireland*, 25 August, 1692.

The King, returning from *Holland*, lands at *Tarmouth*, being drove upon that Coast by Tempests, 18 Octob. 1692.

Sir *John Somers* made Lord-Keeper, 25 March, 1693.

An

† She set out from *Lisbon* to come for *London*, 13 April, 1662.

* Before his Battle at the *Hogue*.

† The *Sun Royal*, the biggest and finest of all the *French* Ships, perish'd between Fire and Water.

An Act of Parliament in *Scotland*, whereby those who shall go to *France*, or keep a Correspondence of Letters with any Body there, are declar'd guilty of High-Treason, 23 July, 1693.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, comes to *London*, to confer with the King upon the Affairs of the War: He is receiv'd and treated as a Prince of his Rank and Merit ought, 31 Oct. 1693.

Mr. *Edward Ruffel*, (afterwards created Earl of *Orford*) a Nephew of the Duke of *Bedford*, made Vice-Admiral; 7 Nov. 1693.

My Lord *Galloway* sets out for *Turin*, where he goes in Quality of Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of the Duke of *Savoy*, and Lieutenant-General of the *English* Forces in *Piedmont*, 6 Dec. 1693.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, sent by the Emperor to confer with the King upon the Operations of the next Campaign, arrives at *London*, 1 Jan. 1694.

The King appoints seven Commissioners to perform the Office of High-Admiral, 25 April, 1694.

The King embarks at *Margate* for *Holland*, 6 May, 1694.

The Earl of *Rumney* made Master of the Ordnance, 8 May, 1694.

General *Talmash* dies at *Blymouth* of the Wounds he receiv'd at the Enterprize of *Brest*, and is very much lamented, 12 June, 1694. The

The Town of *Diepe* in *Normandy* bombarded, and absolutely destroy'd, 12 July, 1694.

Havre de Grace bombarded, 16 July, 1694.

Dr. *Tillotson*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, dying 22 Nov. 1694. Dr. *Thomas Tenison*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, is nam'd to that Archbishoprick, 8 Dec. 1694.

Mary II. Queen of *England*, dies * of the Small-Pox at *Kensington*, 28 Dec. 1694. Two Days afterwards the KING was condoled by the Two Houses of Parliament, and the next Day by the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs of *London*, &c.

The Corps of the late Queen lies in State, 21st, 22d, &c. of Feb. 1695, and the Funeral is perform'd with a great deal of Pomp the 5th of the Month following.

The KING being to go to *Holland*, leaves the Regency in the Hands of seven Lords; the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Keeper † of the Great Seal, the Keeper of the || Privy-Seal, the Duke of *Devonshire*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earl of *Dorset*, and my Lord *Godolphin*, 3 May, 1695.

The

* Aged thirty two Years and a half, wanting six Days.

† Sir *John Somers*.

|| The Earl of *Pembroke*.

The KING makes my Lord † *Capel* (the Earl of *Essex's* Uncle) Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, 6 *May*, 1695.

The King embarks at the *Buoy of the Nore* for *Holland*, 13 *May*, 1695.

St. Malo bombarded, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of *July*, 1695.

Granville bombarded, 9 *July*, 1695.

Calais bombarded, 16 *August*, 1695.

The KING returning from *Flanders*, lands at *Margate*, 10 *October*, 1695.

The KING arrives at *London*, and is receiv'd with extraordinary Testimonies of Affection by the People, in the midst of Illuminations and Fire-works, and other Demonstrations of Joy for his happy Return, and the taking of *Namur*. Several thousands of the Inhabitants of all Qualities conducted him quite to his Palace at *Kensington*, 11 *October*, 1695.

The KING being inform'd of a Conspiracy against his Person, gives Orders for seizing the Conspirators, whose Names had been given him. Ten or Eleven are taken up, 23 *Feb.* 1696. Some others, the 29th of *April*, and the 25th of *March* following, and at several other Times.

(At the Time * when these infamous Assassins were to strike the cursed Blow, the late King James, who had sign'd † their Commission,

† Brother of the late Earl of *Essex*.

* 15th and 22d of *February*.

† This was prov'd.

mission, was at Calais at the Head of fourteen or fifteen thousand Men, in a readiness to embark with that Army. God was pleas'd to blow away these Designs.)

The Duke of *Wirtemberg* arrives from *Flanders* with the Forces under his Command, to assist *England*, in case *James II.* should return with an Army, as he threatens to do, 11 *March*, 1696.

The KING orders by a Proclamation, that the Deliverance of his Person, and that of the Nation, should be solemniz'd by a publick Thanksgiving || in all the Churches in the Kingdom, 12 *March*, 1696. See the Word *Association*.

Calais bombarded, 3 *April*, 1696.

The Duke of *Ormond* made one of the King's Cabinet Council, 9 *April*, 1696.

Messieurs, ——— *Saranzo* and ——— *Venier*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from *Venice*, sent (tho' indeed somewhat late) to * congratulate the KING upon his Accession to the Crown, make their publick Entry, 28 *April*, 1696. They have Audience the 1st of *May*.

(I have hitherto mention'd only the Ambassadors of Spain, Holland, and Venice, having forgotten, or perhaps neglected to set down in my Notes, the Days when the Ministers of the other Princes or States made their En-

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tries ;

|| The 16th of the same Month.

* The Fruit of the *English Fleet's* being in the *Mediterranean*.

tries : But I shall add here, that Ambassadors were sent by the Emperor, the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, and Morocco; by the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire; by the Great Duke of Tuscany; by the Duke of Savoy; by the Republick of Genoa; by the Governour of the Spanish Netherlands, &c. &c. &c.

The KING leaves the Regency to the same Lords as held it the preceding Year, 1 May, 1696.

The KING embarks at *Margate* for *Holland*, 5 May, 1696.

The KING lands at *Margate*, after the Campaign in *Flanders*, 26 Septemb. 1696.

The KING names the Earl of *Pembroke*, Viscount *Villers*, and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, for his Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries at the approaching Treaty of *Ryswick*, 12 Decemb. 1696.

The Sentence pronounc'd upon Sir *John Fenwick* by the House of Commons, is confirm'd by the House of Lords, 23 Decemb. 1696. He is beheaded * the 28th of *Jan.* following.

(*Sir John Fenwick was the ninth, and hitherto the last that has been executed for the Conspiracy above-mention'd: The other eight were Robert Charnock, Edward King, Thomas Keys, Sir John Friend,*
Sir

* This was a Favour; the other eight were hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd.

Sir William Parkins, Major Lowick, Brigadier Rookwood, and ——— Cramburn. Captain Knightley confess'd his Crime, and Peter Cook was convicted; but neither of them have yet been executed, and 'tis the general Opinion they never will be. The KING show'd wonderful Moderation and Clemency in the whole Course of this Affair. And immediately after this Conspiracy was discover'd, the two Houses of Parliament gave his Majesty all imaginable Testimonies of Zeal for his Service. They made the Associations, * which every body is acquainted with, and were imitated therein by all the Bodies or Societies in the Kingdom.)

The Marquess † of Winchester, the Earl of Galway, and Viscount Villers ‡, nam'd by the King, to execute the Office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 6 February, 1697.

The Earl of Dorset voluntarily resigns his Place of Chamberlain of the Household, and the King gives it to the Earl of Sunderland, 19 April, 1697.

In this Month (April, 1697) there appear'd two Manifestoes by the late King James, without Dates: One address'd to the Catholick, the other to the Protestant Princes. These Manifestoes contain'd the Reasons for

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which

* See the Word Association.

† The eldest Son of the Duke of Bolton.

‡ One of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Peace negotiated at Ryswick, since Earl of Jersey.

which he pretends it is the Interest of the former, and Justice in all, to restore him to the Throne of England, &c. No body gave any Manner of Attention to these Papers, any farther than to wonder how People in their Senses should be capable of producing them.

The KING leaves the Regency to nine Lords, to wit, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Keeper of the Great Seal, the Keeper of the Privy-Seal, the Dukes of *Devonshire* and * *Shrewsbury*, the Earls of *Sunderland* †, *Dorset*, *Rumney*, and *Orford*,
22 April, 1697.

Sir *John Somers*, Lord-Keeper, is made Chancellor, 27 April, 1697.

The KING embarks at *Margate* for *Holland*, accompany'd by the Earl of *Pembroke*, the first Plenipotentiary for *England*, to assist at the Conferences of the Treaty of Peace at *Ryswick*, 26 April, 1697.

Sir *Joseph Williamson*, another of the Plenipotentiaries, embarks for *Holland*, 14 May, 1697.

The Manifestoes of the late King *James* having had no Effect, that Prince publishes a Protestation, address'd to all Kings, Sovereigns, and other States of *Europe*, against any Treaty of Peace made without his Participation. This Protestation, a Piece no less unworthy of Attention than his Manifestoes, was spread about
London,

* Steward of the King's Household.

† Secretary of State.

London, in the Month of *July*, 1697. A few Days after came the agreeable News of a Peace just upon the Point of being concluded ; a Peace su'd for by the Most Christian King, and treated by the secret Negotiations of the Earl of *Portland* and the *Mareschal de Boufflers*. This News was confirm'd here by the *London-Gazette* of *Thursday*, 5 *August*, 1697.

This Day, *Tuesday* the 14th (24th) of *September*, 1697, Mr. *Prior*, Secretary to the *English* Plenipotentiaries, brought to the Lords Regents the good News of the Peace being sign'd at *Ryswick*, the 10th (20th) of the present Month, between *England*, *Spain*, *Holland*, and *France*.

RICHMOND.] A fine Village upon the *Thames*, seven Miles above *London*. Here *Henry VII.* built a Castle, at which he dy'd some time afterwards : His Granddaughter *Elizabeth* dy'd there also. A great many *Londoners* go to breathe the Air of *Richmond* for their Health ; they also go to *Greenwich*, *Hampstead*, *Highbury*, *Clapham*, *Wandsworth*, *Putney*, *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, *Islington*, *Hammersmith*, and most of the Villages near *London*. There is another *Richmond*, which is a little Town upon the *Swale* * in *Yorkshire*. The Curious do not forget to visit the

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* They have a sort of Veneration for this River, because there is a Tradition, that *Paulinus*, the first Archbishop of *York*, baptiz'd a thousand Persons therein in one Day.

Entrance of a Cavern here, which they say goes under the River, and so quite to the Village of *Burnbam*, two Miles off.

ROCHESTER,] || (a Bishoprick in the County of *Kent*) is a long straggling City, dirty, and ill-built; but its Bridge upon the *Medway* is finer than that of *London*. Perhaps it might not be so difficult to build it, because it is somewhat shorter. You see at *Rochester* very great Ruins of a Castle built by the Conqueror.

ROYAL SOCIETY.] In the *Reign* of *Cromwell* there was form'd at *London* a Society of *Curiosi*, who met * upon certain Days, to confer upon divers Subjects relating to the Arts and Sciences. *Charles II.* being got into the Saddle again, favour'd that Society, declar'd himself the Head and Protector thereof, and granted it several Privileges (22 *April*, 1663.) It is now known by the Name of the Royal Society of † *London*. The Number of the Academicks is not fix'd; and, I believe, including Strangers, it may be now, an hundred and forty. All new Members are chosen by Scrutiny: They must pay forty Shillings at their Entrance, and thirteen Shillings a Quarter; so that, without reck'ning the Entrance-Money, if the Society were paid only by

‡ *Roffa, Ruffa, Rutupia.*

* In the College of *Wadhams*, now in that of *Gresham*.

† There is another at *Oxford*, and one at *Dublin*.

by an hundred and thirty of its Members, it would receive about four thousand five hundred Livres *Tournois per Annum*. If for no other Reason but this, it would be prudently done of them not to fix the Number of their Members. There are some malicious Rogues who give out, that this Society neither does nor talks of any Thing but Trifles, and that they chuse all the Blockheads that have a Mind to be of the Brotherhood, provided they will but pay the Shillings: But they don't do well to talk at this Rate; for this most illustrious Academy, as others assure us, admits none but Virtuosi of the first Order, none but Geniusses of the highest Sublimity, none but the very Quintessence of Philosophers: Such Scholars as, in a Word, are the very Choice, the Flower, and the Cream of all the Scholars in the Universe: For a Proof of this, and to put Detraction to eternal Silence, you need only read the Journals which the Society publishes, under the Title of *Philosophical Transactions*, which consists of nothing but surprizing and miraculous Things, without reckoning the Useful and the Necessary. See *the Arms of the Royal Society*.

“ Among the several Rarities which
“ are shown in the Gallery of the Col-
“ lege of the *Royal Society*, I shall only
“ mention two living Animals which I

“ saw there a few Days ago; the *Oposon*,
 “ and the famous *Rattle-Snake*. The *O-*
 “ *poson* is of the Bigness of a Pig of a
 “ Fortnight old, and its long, thick, rough
 “ grey Hair is not unlike that of a Badger :
 “ Its Tail is round, hard, sleek, and mark’d
 “ with little white Spots upon a brown
 “ Ground : This he wraps round any
 “ Thing that he lights of, and holds it
 “ so fast with it, that he can hang by it,
 “ without Fear : His Toes are separated
 “ like those of a Bird, bare, and of a
 “ bright Carnation Colour. This Animal,
 “ which comes from *Virginia*, eats any
 “ Thing they give him, and is very in-
 “ offensive, tho’ it is not safe to put your
 “ Fingers too near his Mouth, unless
 “ you are familiar with him. What is
 “ most singular in him, and which is
 “ common both to Male and Female, is
 “ a Hole under his Belly, big enough to
 “ put your Hand into, in which he puts
 “ his young ones to keep them warm.
 “ This opening does not appear, because
 “ it draws close like a Purse, and is co-
 “ ver’d with Hair; but you easily find
 “ it when you look for it.

“ The *Rattle-Snake* is four Foot long,
 “ (some are much bigger) its Body about
 “ the Middle is much of a Bigness with
 “ a Man’s Wrist, of a mix’d Colour, be-
 “ tween grey, green, and yellow, streak’d
 “ and agreeably mark’d with round and
 “ Lozenge-

“ **Lozenge-shap’d Spots.** Whereas the
 “ *Oposon* will eat any Thing, this Ser-
 “ pent, for above nine Months that it has
 “ left *Carolina*, its native Country, has
 “ not been observ’d either to eat or
 “ drink. It is the most venomous of all
 “ Serpents: It has two long sharp Teeth
 “ turning inwards upon its upper Jaw,
 “ but none at all upon the under one.
 “ The End of its Tail is much of the
 “ Length and Breadth of a Man’s Thumb,
 “ but not so thick; and if you give it
 “ the least Touch, it will make the same
 “ Noise as five or six little Bits of Lead
 “ would do in a Case of hard dry Vel-
 “ lum.

* *SALISBURY*,] (a Bishopricks, and the
 Capital of *Wiltshire*) is one of the prettiest
 Towns in *England*. It is situated in a vast
 † and even Plain, where you see neither
 Stones nor Trees, nor any Thing else
 but a short Grass, which makes it as
 smooth as Velvet. The Houses are neat-
 ly built, the Streets broad, and almost
 all of them water’d with a clear running
 Stream. The Cathedral-Church is one
 of the biggest, compleatest, and finest in
 the whole Kingdom. They never fail
 to tell those that come to see it, that it
 has as many Doors as there are Months,
 . as

* *Sarisberia, Sorviddunum.*

† It is about forty Miles in Circuit.

as many Windows as there are Days, and as many Pillars as there are Hours * in the Year. The Pyramid is high and bold. This Edifice was begun by Bishop *Richard Poor*, and finish'd forty Years afterwards by *Giles † de Bridport*, in the Year 1258. Six Miles from *Salisbury*, in the Plain, is a Rarity (call'd *Stonebenge*) which it is worth a Man's while to go a great Journey to see. It is a tripple Row, laid in a kind of Oval, of huge massy Stones, confusedly heap'd one upon the other, so that it is impossible to conceive, either that they grew there, or that they were brought thither, or what Use they could be design'd for. This has given Occasion to abundance of Enquiries, and to very long Dissertations, and after all we are just as wise as we were before. Some of these Stones are 28 Foot long, and 7 broad; they are neither quite rough, nor yet hewn so as to discover any Traces of the Hammer, Among those that are in Disorder, || there are some which are standing, with another great Stone resting its two Ends cross-wise upon them. (*The Pierre-leveè of Poitiers is sixty Foot round, and rests upon five other Stones, tho' in this Case too*

no

* 8760.

† *Egidius*, another Bishop.

|| The Country People magnify the Wonder, by saying, that no Body has ever yet been able to count them.

no Body can tell either how or wherefore.)
Wilton, formerly the Capital of this County; which still bears its † Name, is but two Leagues from *Salisbury*. Strangers, that go to see the Rarities of the Country, should not omit to visit the Earl of *Pembroke's* fine House; it is magnificently furnish'd, and every Thing about it is admirable; the Canal, the Gardens, the Fountains, the Avenues, the Situation, all are fine.

SALUTATION.] The People of *England* when they meet, never salute one another, otherwise than by giving one another their Hands, and shaking them heartily; they no more dream of pulling off their Hats, than the Women do of pulling off their Headcloths.

SAVOR.] When *Peter* Earl of *Savoy*, firnam'd, *The Little Charlemain*, grown weary of being a Churchman, resolv'd to resume the Sword, he went over to * *England*, and had divers great Employments in the Court of *Henry III.* He then built the Palace which is still call'd the *Savoy*. This Palace is going to Ruin. See *Jesuits*.

SCHOOLS.] A certain *English* Doctor, speaking of some Schools at *London*, and magnifying them to the Skies, says, that these

† *Wiltshire.*

* In 1241.

these Schools in *France* would pass for Colleges: And what of all that? In *France* we speak *French*; and in *French* we give the Name of College to any House where there are several Masters and Professors that teach the Languages, † Philosophy, and polite Literature. If when the *English* adopted our Word *College*, they either narrowed or enlarg'd its Signification, that, in my Opinion, does not at all affect the Use we make of it. Let them talk *English* in *England*, and let every Man talk his own Language in his own Country; 'Tis a good Jest, indeed, that the *French* Word *College* should, in an *Englishman's* Opinion, sound too great, because in his * Language he uses the same Word in a Meaning somewhat different: But thus it happens every Moment that People dispute very hard about Words, imagining all the while that they are disputing about Things. The Doctor therefore should not have said that an *English* School would pass for a College in *France*; for this *would pass* is just as much as nothing at all. He should have said, that there are in *England* certain Places appointed for the Instruction

† See *College*.

* There is the like Dispute about the Word *Marchand*; for because the *English* call no Body a *Merchant* but Wholesale Dealers, they can't bear that we should give the Name of *Marchands* to Retailers, who are call'd so in our Language.

Instruction of Youth, to which they give the Name of *School*, and which are known in *France* by that of *College*. The City of *London*, and all Parts of *England*, have abundance of Schools, many of which being founded and maintain'd by pious and charitable Persons, the Youth are taught in them *gratis*. There are some which are only for 20, 30, or 40 Scholars. The Number of these Schools, and the Opportunity which Parents have of sending their Children to them, has been the Occasion that there is hardly any Peasant in *England* but what at least can read and write. The *French* have set up several great Schools both at *London* and in the Countries near it. The *English* have this particular Advantage in putting their Children to these latter, that besides all the Things that are taught in other Schools, they here learn the *French* Tongue.

SCOTLAND.] I shall here say something of *Scotland*, that Country being contiguous to *England*, both making but one Island, and being under the Obedience of one Master. The frequent Conversation I have had with several Persons of that Nation, gave me an Opportunity of informing my self of many Things relating to it. I fill'd my Note-Book confusedly with all they told me, and I shall here subjoin an Extract thereof, in

as few Words as possible, without tying my self to any Method. What the ancient Language of the Country call *Drum-Albin*, that is to say the *Back* or *Mountains of Scotland*, is inhabited by a People half barbarous, in Comparison of the others, that Have civiliz'd themselves by their Travels, and by their Commerce with *Frante* and *England*. These are courteous, good-natur'd, and know how to live as well as any Nation in the World. They are reckon'd Men of Wit; nay, and more subtle and cunning than their Neighbours, and very capable of the Sciences. The others are not inferior to them in Strength, Boldness, or Courage; but then they are meer Savages. A Kind of Scarf of several Colours, carry'd between the Legs, and so over one Shoulder, and sometimes over both, leaving the rest of their Body naked, is their usual * Habit. These People are cruel, revengeful; living by Fishing, Hunting, and Plunder. They call themselves Christians, tho' they have nothing but the Name; for whether they love the Pope, or hate the Pope, there is nothing but Ignorance, and extravagant Fancies, and Superstitions among them. The Country is just like the Inhabitants. Tho'
the

* In War they wear a Head-piece, a Coat of Mail; a Sword; a Half-Pike, and a Bow and Arrows.

the whole Climate is far in the North, and many Parts of it are cold, mountainous, and barren, there are nevertheless in *Scotland* some very fruitful Provinces, that are favour'd with a milder Air. Almost in all Parts its Rivers are very full of Fish, and abound particularly in Salmon. They have all Sorts of Game and Venison; and I do not think that *England* it self has any Thing which is not among them in their fruitful Spots, either by * Cultivation or Nature. In the Mountains there are wild Horses, that are indeed small, but fierce and vigorous. The Way to catch them, is to send a few tame Horses among them, that are taught on Purpose, to draw them into their Company. The Dogs in *Scotland* are very much cry'd up, both for their great Courage, and for the extraordinary Sagacity of their Scent. There is something that seems fabulous in what they tell you of those that are push'd on by so violent an Instinct against Thieves, and pursue them with so much Heat and Success: And yet it is certain, the Magistrate authorizes the Use of them; and it is ordain'd by Law, that all Chambers and all Closets shall be open to these Ministers of divine Justice. *Nullus perturbet aut impedi-*

* Corn grows but in two Parts of *Scotland*.

pediat Canem || trassantem, aut homines trassentes cum ipso, ad sequendum Latrones, aut ad capiendum Malefactores: These are the very Words of the Law.

In some Rivers, and particularly in the *Dee*, and the *Done*, they fish up certain large Shells, which breed Pearls, whose Roundness, Bigness, and Colour, may often vie with those of the Orient. The same Species of Fish, or Shell, is also found in clear running Waters, nay, and in those which are not so. The Fish of these latter is delicate Meat, but their Pearl has no Beauty: On the contrary, the Fish is not good in the others, but their Pearls are extreamly beautiful. In some Mountains of the *North* there are great Quarries of white Marble, which is fine, and capable of a very good Polish. This is a very singular Thing, for such Marble is usually found only in hot Countries.

The fatal Chair * which I have mention'd before, wherein our Kings are seated when they are crown'd, and which was formerly used at the Inauguration of the Kings of *Scotland*, was at the famous Monastery of *Scona*, upon the *Tay*, the Place where that Ceremony was perform'd.

Edin-

! A Word latiniz'd from the old Verb *Trasser*, or *Tracer*, which in *French* formerly signify'd to follow by the Track. This Sort of Dogs are generally Red, and spotted with Black, or else Black, and spotted with Red.

* See Chair.

Edinburgh; in the Province of *Landen*, is the Capital of the Kingdom. This City stands in Length upon a Ground that rises continually, from *East* to *West*, for the Space of half a League. One great Street runs from the Top to the Bottom of this Rising, broader in some Parts than in others. To the Right and Left are only little narrow obscure Streets, which on each Side fall down into two very low Vallies. The whole was formerly surrounded by a tolerable good Wall flank'd with several Towers, but that is now almost wholly destroy'd. The great Street, which is the most considerable Part of the City, has the Royal Palace † at the Bottom, towards the *East*, and the ancient Castle to the *West*, towards the Sea. The first of these Edifices is pretty regularly built, and has a fine Park, so that it is fit to entertain a great Prince. The other is upon a high steep Rock, and is inaccessible on every Side but from the City. It wants neither Towers, nor thick firm Walls; but its great Strength lies in its Situation. They have given it the Name of *the Castle of the Virgins*, || because the ancient *Pict* Kings brought up their Daughters there from their Infancy, till they were marry'd. The Houses in *Edinburgh* are all built of

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Free-

† Built by David I.

|| *Castra Puellarum, Castra Virginum.*

Freeſtone, and commonly eight or ten Stories high, nay, there are ſeveral that are fourteen Stories. They take Care to make the Stairs as eaſy as they can; but let them be never ſo eaſy, it muſt be very inconvenient to lodge in the fourteenth Floor. The Streets are not ill pav'd, but yet very dirty: The Country is fruitful enough; the Streams clear, and not few; and the Air pure and whoſome. The Port is at *Leith*, a Mile from the Town: Though it is no ill Harbour, the Trade of *Edinburgh* is not very conſiderable.

I have often, at *London*, diſcourſ'd with a curious and learned Man, who was born at *Pomona*, * the biggeſt of the Iſles call'd the *Orcades*. He was brought up there to the Age of ſixteen Years, and has made two Voyages thither ſince that Time. He is alſo acquainted with ſeveral of the *Hebrides*, which are thoſe other Iſlands which are to the Weſt of *Scotland*, and can talk very pertinently of them. The Cold is ſo ſevere in all the *Orcades*, and particularly, as you may well imagine, in thoſe that are moſt to the North, that you muſt not expect to find any other Grain there but Barly and Oats. *Pomona* has a kind of a little City, and twelve or thirteen Villages. The City is call'd
Kir-

* Or *Pomonia*; it lies in the Latitude of 59 Degrees, and ſome Minutes.

Kirkua, † by Corruption from *Cracoviaca*, which was the Name given it by the *Danes* when they built it. There are two Houses of Distinction in this Town, the King's Palace, and the Bishop's. The Lead which is dug out of the Mines of this Island, is very good. It is very strange, that the Inhabitants should be so lazy, as not to have a single Tree in the whole Island, nay, nor in the other one and thirty, or two and thirty Islands that are reckon'd among the *Orcades*. This is merely thro' their Negligence; for, since great Trunks of Trees are frequently found in the Earth, it is beyond all Doubt, there were formerly a great many in those Parts. These Islands being thus bare in so Northerly a Climate, you may imagine how dreadful cold it must be, and how much expos'd to the Violence of the Winds. Of the 33 *Orcades*, || there are but 13 inhabited: The others are either mere Rocks, and absolutely barren, or so small as not to afford Subsistence to a single Family. The Soil of the best of these Islands, is in some Places very good for Pasturage; and, accordingly, they breed all manner of Cattle; the Flesh of which, together with Milk, Butter, Cheese, Wild-fowl, Fish, and a little Bread,

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Bread,

† The English call it *Kirkwal*.

|| *Pliny* reckons 40; others 30, 31, and 32, &c. My Author reckons 33, with *Paul Orosius*.

Bread, or a few Oat-cakes, is the usual Food of the Inhabitants. Their Language is neither *English*, nor *Irish*, but a Corruption of the old *Gothic*. They are stout, sober, and long-liv'd. Perhaps, their Sobriety would not be so great, if instead of their rot-gut Beer, or Whey, or their Meat-Broths, which they drink to quench their Thirst, they had our good Wines. There are many People in the World that are sober like them, upon Force. Be this as 'twill, I am told they live with very few Distempers, and die according to Form, without Doctors. Like the Islanders of *Scotland*, they love odd striped Stuffs, especially those that are mix'd with Red, Yellow, and Blue. Their Beds are nothing but Mats of Furze and Moss, and they manage this so cleverly, that they lie soft enough. They affect to live * like Beasts, like *Diogenes*, and laugh at the Delicacies of those who upbraid them with their Rusticity. Musick is their great and ordinary Diversion. They have a kind of long, narrow Guitarre, with only four Strings; these Strings are of Brass, and sometimes Silver. The Exploits of their Ancestors, and ancient Kings,

* *Davity*, and those that have copy'd after him, say of the *Hebrides* just what I have been saying of these, but very untruly; for there is a very great Difference between the Climate, Soil, and every thing else, of the *Hebrides* and the *Orcades*.

Kings, are more frequently the Subject of their Songs, than either Wine or Love: These Islanders are as conceited of their ancient Pedigree, as the rest of Mankind; but are not quite so much as their Neighbours of *Scotland*. Among these latter, there are Families that produce Genealogies for several thousand Years, and Alliances with the greatest Men that have ever liv'd. Formerly, says their *Hector Boethius*, (deploring the many Depravations of these latter Ages) formerly 'twas Virtue that made our Nobility, now it is nothing but Shadow and Smoak. Now a days, in a wretched Imitation of the *English* Pride, we have chimerical Titles of Dukes and Earls, and other such vain Names, invented, to feed our ridiculous Ostentation.

Scotland has its Barons, Vicounts, Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes, like *England*. These Noblemen are Lords, and with the Bishops, who are so too, compose the Upper House of Parliament. The *Lairds*, and Barons of the second Degree, not being Lords, are, with the Knights, * the first of the lesser Nobility. In this Kingdom the Sovereign Legislative Authority resides as in *England*, in the Union and Consent of the King and the two Houses. But this, and in general, all Administra-

* *Equites Aurati*.

tion of Justice, is according to the ancient Laws of the Country, without any Regard or Dependance on those of *England*. That is to say, the *Scots* have their * King, who ought to govern them according to the ancient Establishment of the State, in the same Manner as if he always resided among them, and as if there were no *England* in the World. It is not the same with *Ireland*, which, being a conquer'd Country, is subject to the Laws of the Conqueror.

The moral Lamentations of *Hector Boethius* led me into this Parenthesis. I return to our Islands, to add something more concerning those, which we call *Hebudes*, or *Hebrides*, on the West of *Scotland*. Every body knows that they are reckon'd to be above three hundred; but there are many of them which are neither inhabited, nor habitable; and those that are, not above twenty are of any note. Those of *Skia*, and † *Harra-Lewis*, are the two biggest. This latter is above 40 Miles long; its Breadth is very unequal. Formerly it was call'd *Skianaka*, that is to say, the *Wing'd Island*, because of its Promontories stretch'd out like Wings. There are Mountains

* The *Scots* have made several Attempts, in vain, to be united and incorporated with *England*, like the Principality of *Wales*; which would be of great Advantage to them upon several Accounts.

† Between the 57th and 58th Degree.

tains here cover'd with Forests. The flat Country has good Pastures, and is fruitful enough: It is water'd with several Rivers, whereof five are full of Salmon. They fish prodigious Quantities of Herrings in its Gulphs. The Villages, and even the pretended Cities, are paltry Hamlets of no manner of Consideration. The other Island which I have nam'd, takes up a whole Degree of Latitude with its Length, which stretches from North to South. The Southern Part is call'd *Harray*, (*Harata*) and the other Part is call'd *Lewis* (*Leogus*.) In the Middle of the Island there are very thick Woods, and Deer in abundance, but they are very small. The Pastures of *Harray* are mightily extoll'd; and we are told, that Sheep will live here twice as long as any where else. The very Mountains, two or three of which are pretty high, afford good Grass for Cattle. In the Northern Parts of *Lewis* the Inhabitants are all Whale-fishers, and they catch a great many in the neighbouring Seas. To the South of *Harray* is the Isle of *Wyst*, (*Vistus*) which our Geographers call *Eust*: It is very narrow, but about thirty Miles long. They have several Lakes of fresh Water, the biggest whereof, within these few Years, is join'd to the Sea; the Flux and Reflux having at length worn away the Land that serv'd it for a Dyke, notwithstanding

standing all the Inhabitants could do to prevent it. Before the Sea had mingled its Waters with those of this Lake, they caught in it an excellent Fish, of the Size and Form of the Salmon; it had a very black Back, a Belly as white as Silver, and no Scales. Joining to the Isle of *Vist*, to the South, is that of *Barra*, * on the North of which is a Mountain, fruitful in good Grass and Pasture. At the Top of this Mountain is a Spring, which produces a Stream wherein grow abundance of little Shells, which the Course of the Water carries into the Sea, where they become considerably bigger in a very little Time. *Mull*, † or *Mula*, is fruitful in Forests and Deer, and is cultivated only near the Sea. The little City of *Glainkanir* is a Mile from the Sea, and is reckon'd very pretty in those Parts: All the Houses are of Wood. There are two Lakes in the Island, and in each Lake a kind of Fort. To the West, at some Miles Distant from *Mula*, is the Island that bears the Name of *St. Columba*, (*Columkil*, the Evangelist of *Scotland*;) It is one of the fruitfulest, tho' it is one of the least. * You see here the Ruins of two pretty large Monasteries, whereof *Columba* was the Founder: One was for Men, and the

* In the 57th Degree.

† Between the 56th and 57th Degree.

• It is but six Miles long, and one broad.

the other for Women. The Bishop of these Islands made his Residence in the First, where there still remain several Monuments of illustrious Persons. There are three among the rest with these three Inscriptions: *Tumulus Regum Scotia. Tumulus Regum Hibernia. Tumulus Regum Norvegia.* The Inhabitants of this Island affirm, that under these three Tombs there are eight and forty Kings of *Scotland*, four Kings of *Ireland*, and eight Kings of *Norway*. At a small Distance, and to the South * of *St. Columb*, is the Isle of *Tircia*, which the *English* call *Turiff*, and which is the most universally good and fruitful of all these Islands. Nay, in this there is Corn, which cannot be said of above four or five others, which are more to the South. Though it is not above eight Miles long, and is very narrow, it has a Lake of very good fresh Water. The Isle of *Fura*, which is at most but in the 56th Degree, may be reckon'd one of the biggest, but it is mountainous and barren. On the contrary, that of *Ila*, which is much of the same Bigness, and not above a Mile distant from it, has excellent Pastures, and very good arable Land. It is water'd almost from one End to t'other by

a

* The Isles of *St. Columb*, and of *Turiff*, are in the same Degree as *Myla*.

a pretty * River, abounding mightily in Fish, and falling into a Gulph where they catch abundance of Herring and Salmon, each in its Season. Almost in the Middle of this Island is a Lake of clear fresh Water, in which are seen the Ruins of the Castle of *Falfangama*, which was formerly the Palace of the King of these Islands. That which bears the Name of *Arren*, (*Arania*) is in the same Degree of Latitude with *Ila*; but its Soil is not so good: In the Middle are nothing but high barren Mountains; the Skirts are pretty well inhabited. The Houses in all these are nothing but wretched Huts, built of Wood, Mud, and Straw; so that they deserve no farther Description. So many Isles, so many Jargons; but in all of them a corrupted *Gotbic*, mix'd with some *Irish* and *Danish* Words. In some Parts their Religion is almost Christianity; in others, Dreams, † Chimeras, ridiculous Superstitions, vain Imaginations, and the poor Brain of Man left to itself. The Food of these People is much the same with that of the Inhabitants of the other Islands which I have spoken of: I shall only add, that they are great Eaters of Mutton and Sea-Fowls, which they salt,

or

* *Laya*.

† As among the Inhabitants of the Isle of *Rona*, to the East of *Lewis*.

or dry (like most of their flat Fish) in the Fire and Sun. They dress or wrap themselves up like the *Scotch* Highlanders, and have in many Respects the same Manners and Customs. Several of these Islands are haunted by prodigious Numbers of Birds, who resort to particular Parts of them, where they lay their Eggs. These Eggs are very good, and are sometimes the greatest Income of the Person that owns the Land. There is a very singular Kind of * Bird in the little Isle of *Suilskeraya*, † which is about the 59th Degree, between the North of *Lewis* and the North of *Scotland*. These Birds are about the Bigness of a Goose, and their Feathers are a Sort of Wooll, not supported with those hard Quills which are in the Feathers of all other Birds. In Spring they come to lay their Eggs in the Island, and stay there to take Care of their little ones, 'till they are able to provide for themselves: Then they all in general go into the Sea, and do not appear again 'till next Spring. These Animals are amphibious, and cannot fly. In the Mountains of these Islands, are Eagles, Hawks, and divers other Birds of Prey, as in the Mountains in the North of *Scotland*. In some there are wild
 Sheep,

* They call them *Kolkames*.

† This Island is absolutely dry and barren, and has nothing but a little Moss upon the Rocks.

Sheep, whose Wooll is long and harsh, and Flesh not eatable. Others are full of Rabbits. There are three or four which are frequented by Sea-Calves, which come for Food, and are often caught. They hunt them for their Oil and Skin. Wolves are common in all their Woods, as well as in * *Scotland*, and are extremely voracious. There are also abundance of Foxes. When I spoke of the Isle of *Mula*, I forgot to mention one Particular, with which I shall conclude this Article. At the Foot of a little Hill, two small Miles from the Sea, is a Spring of running Water, out of which there come at certain Times little Balls, like Pearls in Roundness, Colour, and Size. These Globules are not of so hard a Consistence, but that they may easily be crush'd in the Hand; they contain a thick viscous Humour, like the White of an Egg. As fast as the Spring produces them, the Stream which runs from it, carries them into a Pit of Salt Water, on the Sea-Shore, which seems made on Purpose for the Generation of the Shells and Fish which are form'd out of them in a very little Time afterwards. This Fact is related by *Boethius*, and was confirm'd to me by the Person afore-mention'd,

SEA.]

* The Race of Wolves is absolutely exterminated in *England*.

SEA.] The Kings of *England* pretend to the Dominion of the Sea † round *Great Britain, Ireland,* and the other adjacent Islands, quite to the Shores of the neighbouring Countries: And it is in Conformity to this Pretension, that Children born upon these Seas are declar'd Native *English*, full as much as if they were born in *London*. See the *Tower*.

SECTS.] See *Religion*.

SHIRE.] This is a *Saxon* Word, signifying Partition or Division, and is used in *England* in the same Sense as we use that of *Province* in *France*: *Somerset-shire, Oxford-shire, Nottingham-shire, &c.* mean the Province of *Somerset*, the Province of *Oxford*, &c. It was King *Alfred*, about the Year 874, that made these Divisions, much as they continue at present.

SHREWSBURY,] (*Salopia*) is the Capital of *Shropshire*. This City is built upon a || Hill on the Left Side of the † *Severn* (which is but a small River here.) *Shrewsbury* is reckon'd one of the handsomest and most populous Cities in *England*. Its Castle was built by *Roger de Montgomery*, in the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

SIGNS.]

† *Dominus quatuor Marium.*

|| The Earth of this Hill is red almost in all Parts.

‡ The *Severn* makes a Peninsula of the Hill. You cross it in two Places over two fine Bridges.

SIGNS.] By a *Decree de Police*, the Signs at *Paris* must be small, and not too far advanc'd from the Houses. At *London* they are commonly very large, and jutt out so far, that in some narrow Streets they touch one another; nay, and run cross almost quite to the other Side. They are generally adorn'd with Carving and Gilding; and there are several that, with the Branches of Iron which support them, cost above a hundred Guineas. They seldom write upon the Sign the Name of the Thing represented in it; so that here is no need of *Moliere's* Inspector: But this does not at all please the *Germans*, and other travelling Strangers, because for want of the Things being so nam'd, they have not an Opportunity of Learning their Names in *English*, as they strole along the Streets. Out of *London*, and particularly in Villages, the Signs of Inns are suspended in the Middle of a great wooden Portal, which may be look'd upon as a Kind of triumphal Arch, to the Honour of Bacchus.

SILK.] King *James I.* planted Mulberry-Trees in *England*, in order to breed Silk-worms there; but the Project did not succeed: Nay, the Merchants would have been sorry if it had, because it would have been a Prejudice to their Commerce. The *English* Silk Stockings are one of its famous Merchandizes.

SOAP.]

SOAP.] At *London*, and in all other Parts of the Country where they do not burn Wood, they do not make Lye. All their Linnen, coarse and fine, is wash'd with Soap. When you are in a Place where the Linnen can be rinc'd in any large Water, the Stink of the black Soap is almost all clear'd away.

SOMERSET-HOUSE.] I have said before, that this Palace belongs to the King, *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to *Edward VI.* and Protector of the Kingdom, built it in 1549, not without great murmuring among the People, who did not approve the Expence requir'd in so stately a * Building. This House is low, and built in that which was then the *Italian Manner*, by Architects sent for from *Italy*. There is a pretty deal of Symmetry in it, and something uncommon. The Queen Dowager liv'd there. At present it is possess'd only by some of her † Officers. The Front of this Palace, a very slight Piece of Work, is opposite to the Houses of Shopkeepers, and has Shops adjoining to both Sides.

SOUTH-

* *Entres les Aveugles les Borgnes sont Rois ; among blind Men, he that has one Eye is a King :* In those Times this Palace was something very extraordinary.

† The Queen Dowager has her Household, as when she was in *England*. Most of her Officers continue at *London*, where they receive the same Wages as if they were actually in the Service of that Princess.

SOUTHWARK] (in the County of *Surrey*) is the Name of that Part of *London* which is on the Right Side of the *Thames*, at the End and on the other Side of the Bridge. Part of this Suburb is in the Lord-Mayor's Jurisdiction. It sends two Members to Parliament, besides the four chosen by the City of *London*.

SPORTS AND DIVERSIONS.] Besides the Sports and Diversions common to most other *European* Nations, as Tennis, Billiards, Chess, Tick-tack, Dancing, Plays, &c. the *English* have some which are particular to them, or at least which they love and use more than any other People. Cock-fighting is a Royal Pleasure in *England*. Their Combates between Bulls and Dogs, Bears and Dogs, and sometimes Bulls and Bears, are not Battels to Death, as those of Cocks: Any Thing that looks like Fighting, is delicious to an *Englishman*. If two little Boys quarrel in the Street; the Passengers stop, make a Ring round them in a Moment, and set them against one another, that they may come to Fisticuffs. When 'tis come to a Fight, each pulls † off his Neckcloth and his Waistcoat, and give them to hold to some of the Standers-by; then they begin to brandish their Fists in the Air; the

* *London* is in the County of *Middlesex*.

† Some will strip themselves naked quite to their Wastes.

the Blows are aim'd all at the Face, they kick one another's Shins, they tug one another by the Hair, &c. He that has got the other down, may give him one Blow or two before he rises, but no more; and let the Boy get up ever so often, the other is oblig'd to box him again as often as he requires it. During the Fight, the Ring of By-standers encourage the Combatants with great Delight of Heart, and never part them while they fight according to the Rules: And these By-standers are not only other Boys, Porters, and Rabble, but all Sorts of Men of Fashion; some thrusting by the Mob, that they may see plain, others getting upon Stalls; and all would hire Places, if Scaffolds could be built in a Moment. The Father and Mother of the Boys let them fight on as well as the rest, and hearten him that gives Ground, or has the Worst. These Combats are less frequent among grown Men than Children, but they are not rare. If a Coachman has a Dispute about his Fare with a Gentleman that has hired him, and the Gentleman offers to fight him to decide the Quarrel, the Coachman consents with all his Heart: The Gentleman pulls off his Sword, lays it in some Shop, with his Cane, Gloves, and Cravat, and boxes in the same Manner as I have describ'd above. If the Coachman is found-

ly drubb'd, which happens almost always, * that goes for Payment; but if he is the *Beator*, the *Beatee* must pay the Money about which they quarrell'd. I once saw the late Duke of *Grafton* at *Fitticuffs*, in the open † Street, with such a Fellow, whom he lamb'd most horribly. In *France* we punish such Rascals with our Cane, and sometimes with the flat of our Sword; but in *England* this is never practis'd; they use neither Sword nor Stick against a Man that is unarm'd; and if an unfortunate Stranger (for an *Englishman* would never take it into his Head) should draw his Sword upon one that had none, he'd have a hundred People upon him in a Moment, that would, perhaps, lay him so flat he would hardly ever get up again till the Resurrection. Wrestling too is one of the Diversions of the *English*, especially in the Northern Counties. (*See what I have said of their Races and Plays.*) Ringing of Bells is one of their great Delights, especially in the Country: They have a particular Way of doing this; but their Chimes cannot be reckon'd so much as of the same Kind with those of *Holland* and the *Low Countries*. In Winter Foot-
balls

* A Gentleman seldom exposes himself to such a Battel, without he is sure he's strongest.

† In the very widest Part of the Strand. The Duke of *Grafton* was big and extremely robust. He had hid his blue Ribband before he took the Coach, so that the Coachman did not know him.

Balls is a useful and charming Exercise: It is a Leather Ball about as big as ones Head, fill'd with Wind: This is kick'd about from one to t'other in the Streets, by him that can get at it, and that is all the Art of it. Setting up a Cock in some open Place, and knocking it down with a Stick, at forty or fifty Paces Distance, is another Sport that affords no little Pleasure; but this Diversion is confin'd to a certain Season; as is also the Dancing of the Milk-Maids, the playing with Balls, which the Girls toss from one to t'other, and divers other petty Exercises. On the first of *May*, and the five and six Days following, all the pretty young Country Girls that serve the Town with Milk, dress themselves up very neatly, and borrow abundance of Silver Plate, whereof they make a Pyramid, which they adorn with Ribbands and Flowers, and carry upon their Heads, instead of their common Milk-Pails. In this Equipage, accompany'd by some of their Fellow Milk-Maids, and a Bagpipe, or Fiddle, they go from Door to Door, dancing before the Houses of their Customers, in the midst of Boys and Girls that follow them in Troops, and every Body gives them something. Within these few Years you should often see a Sort of Gladiators marching thro' the Streets, in their Shirts to the Waste,

their Sleeves tuck'd up, Sword in Hand, and preceded by a Drum, to gather Spectators. They gave so much a Head to see the Fight, which was with cutting Swords, and a Kind of Buckler for Defence. The Edge of the Sword was a little blunted; and the Care of the Prize-fighters was not so much to avoid wounding one another, as to avoid doing it dangerously: Nevertheless, as they were oblig'd to fight 'till some Blood was shed, without which no Body would give a Farthing for the Show, they were sometimes forc'd to play a little ruffly. I once saw a much deeper and longer Cut given than was intended. These Fights are become very rare within these eight or ten Years. Apprentices, and all Boys of that Degree, are never without their *Cudgels*, with which they fight something like the Fellows before-mention'd, only that the Gudgel is nothing but a Stick; and that a little Wicker Basket, which covers the Handle of the Stick, like the Guard of a *Spanish* Sword, serves the Combatant, instead of defensive Arms.

[*SQUARES.*] The *Squares* that are in *London*, or rather, in the Suburbs, take up so much Ground, that if it was all put together, there would be Room enough to build a great City. These *Squares* are all inclos'd with Rails, to keep the Coaches from crossing them.

The principal are those of *Lincolns-Ann-Fields*, *Moor-Fields*, *Southampton*, or *Bloomf-bury*, *St. James's*, *Covent-Garden*, *Soho*, || *Red-Lyon*, *Golden-Square*, and *Leicester-Fields*.

SQUIRES.] See Nobility.

STATUES.] There are Statues * of several Kings in the Niches round the Inside of the *Royal Exchange*, and upon the Front without. That † of *Charles II.* which is in the Middle of the Court, was carv'd by the famous *Gibbons*. There are two || others of the same King; one Eque-
strial, and most furiously ugly, in *Stocks-Market*, and the other in *Soho-Square*. This latter is surrounded with the Representations of the four principal Rivers in *England*: The *Thames*, the *Severn*, the *Trent*, and the *Humber*. Good Judges do not at all admire the Copper * Statue of *Charles I.* facing the Palace of *White-hall*; but the People imagine it is one of the finest Pieces of Workmanship that ever was perform'd. *James II.* did † also statuize himself in Copper, in one of the Courts of *White-hall*. I do not know of any other Statues erected in any publick Place, unless it be some pal-

X 3

try

|| Or the *Square-Royal*.

* Of Stone.

† Of white Marble.

|| Both of Stone.

* At *Charing Cross*.

† *Jacobus Secundus Dei Gratia Angliae, Scotiae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor. Anno 1686.*

try Stuff, that are like nothing at all, upon two or three of the City Gates, and at the Entrance of *Guild-ball*.

LORD STEWARD OF THE KING'S HOUSHOLD.] This is the prime Officer of the Houshold. He has the Inspection of all the Domesticks, except those of the Bed-chamber, the Chappel, and the Stable; and he is the chief Judge of the Crimes committed within the Verge of the Court. After the King's Death he breaks his Staff, and throws it on his Coffin, to shew that his Office ceases, and at the same time does the like to those of all the Officers under him; but generally the new King restores him. The same Custom is practis'd in *France*.

STONEHENGE.] See *Salisbury*.

STRANGERS.] There is a Law in *Magna Charta*, that is very favourable to foreign Merchants. The common People of *France* are more kind and civil to Strangers, and bear with them better than the common People of *England*.

SUGAR.] I know not what can have occasion'd the Report or Opinion which is common in *France*, that the *English* put Sugar into every Thing they eat.

SUNDAY.] The *English* of all Sects, but particularly the Presbyterians, make Profession of being very strict Observers of the Sabbath Day.

I believe their Doctrine upon this Head does not differ from ours, but most assuredly

redly our Scruples are much less great than theirs. This appears upon a hundred Occasions; but I have observ'd it particularly in the printed * Confessions of Persons that are hang'd; Sabbath-breaking is the Crime the poor Wretches always begin with. If they had kill'd Father and Mother, they would not mention that Article, till after having profess'd how often they had broke the Sabbath. One of the good *English* Customs on the Sabbath-day, is to feast as nobly as possible, and especially not to forget the Pudding. It is a common Practice, even among People of good Substance, to have a huge Piece of Roast-Beef on *Sundays*, of which they stuff till they can swallow no more, and eat the rest cold, without any other Victuals, the other six Days of the Week.

TABACCO] is very much used in *England*. The very Women take it in abundance, particular'y in the Western Counties. But why the *very* Women? What Occasion is there for that *very*? We wonder that in certain Places it should be common for Women to take *Tabacco*; and why should we wonder at it? The Women of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall* wonder that the Women of *Middlesex* do not take *Tabacco*: And why should

X 4

they

* It is usual to print them in *England*.

they wonder] at it? In truth, our Wonderments are very pleasant Things! We wonder others have not the same Customs that we have; and others wonder we have not the same Customs that they have: And, I pray, which has the best Ground for their Wondering? We *London* Folks are pleasant Fellows too, for excluding the Women of *Exeter* from feeding upon Smoak as well as our selves. I would fain know by what Philosophy, Moral or Natural, Tabacco should be allow'd the Men, and forbidden the Women. Mere Fancies! Is not this perpetual Use of Tabacco what makes the Generality of *English* Men so taciturn, so thoughtful, and so melancholy? Perhaps it does; but then again, it makes profound Theologists, for no Men in the World will smoak a Pipe better than an *English* Priest; and ask all the World, if you are not a Judge your self; and they will tell you, that the *English* Theology is the most profound Theology of all. What Profundities in the profound Theology of the profound Theologists of *England*? Ah! what a charming Thing is a profound Theology! Yes, this Word *profound* is the most admirable Word that can be thought of, when join'd to that of Theologist: Not but that for a saving Theology, the most simple, the most concise, the most easy, the most adapted to vulgar Capacities, is infinitely the

the safest and the best ; but this is fit only for those mean Souls that are for no more Theology than will just carry them to Heaven ; it has none of the Beauties of Profundity. For the rest, Tobacco not only breeds profound Theologists, but also begets Moral Philosophers ; witness the following Sonnet :

*Sweet-smoking Pipe, bright-glowing Stove,
Companion still of my Retreat,
That dost my gloomy Thoughts remove,
And purge my Brain with gentle Heat.*

*Tabacco, Charmer of my Mind,
When like the Meteor's transient Gleam,
Thy Substance gone to Air I find,
I think, alas ! my Life's the same.*

*What else but lighted Dust am I ?
Thou show'st me what my Fate will be :
And when thy sinking Ashes die,
I learn that I must end like thee.*

TABLE.] The *English* eat* a great deal at Dinner ; they rest a while, and to it again, till they have quite stuff'd their Paunch. Their Supper is moderate : Gluttons at Noon, and abstinent at Night. I always heard they were great Flesh-eaters, and I found it true. I have known several
People

* See Feasts and Herbs.

People in *England* that never eat any Bread, and universally they eat very little: They nibble a few Crumbs, while they chew the Meat by whole Mouthfuls. Generally speaking, the *English* Tables are not delicately serv'd. There are some Noblemen that have both *French* and *English* Cooks, and these eat much after the *French* Manner: But among the middling Sort of People, (which are those I spoke of before) they have ten or twelve Sorts of common Meats, which infallibly take their Turns at their Tables, and two Dishes are their Dinners; a Pudding, for instance, and a Piece of roast Beef: Another time they will have a Piece of boil'd Beef, and then they salt it some Days beforehand, and besiege it with five or six Heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, or some other Herbs or Roots, well pepper'd and salted, and swimming in Butter: A Leg of roast or boil'd * Mutton, dish'd up with the same Dainties, Fowls, Pigs, Ox-tripes, and Tongues, Rabbits, Pidgeons, all well moisten'd with Butter, without larding: Two of these Dishes, always serv'd up one after the other, make the usual Dinner of a substantial Gentleman, or wealthy Citizen. When they have boil'd Meat, there is sometimes one of the Company that will have the *Broth*; this is a kind

* Very little done.

kind of Soup with a little Oat-meal in it, and some Leaves of Thyme or Sage, or other such small Herbs. They bring up this in as many Porringers as there are People that desire it; those that please crumble a little Bread into it, and this makes a kind of *Potage*. The *Pudding* is a Dish very difficult to be describ'd, because of the several Sorts there are of it; Flower, Milk, Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Suet, Marrow, Raisins, &c. &c. are the most common Ingredients of a *Pudding*. They bake them in an Oven, they boil them with Meat, they make them fifty several Ways: BLESSED BE HE THAT INVENTED *PUDDING*, for it is a Manna that hits the Palates of all Sorts of People; a Manna, better than that of the Wilderness, because the People are never weary of it. Ah, what an excellent Thing is an *English Pudding*! To come in *Pudding-time*, is as much as to say, to come in the most lucky Moment in the World. Give an *English* Man a *Pudding*, and he shall think it a noble Treat in any Part of the World. The Desert they never dream of, unless it be a Piece of Cheese. Fruit is brought only to the Tables of the Great, and of a small Number even among them. It would be unjust to take, in a rigorous Sense, all that I have said of these common Dishes; for the *English* eat every thing that is produc'd naturally,

naturally, as well as any other Nation; I say *naturally*, in Opposition to the infinite Multitude of our made Dishes; for they dress their Meat much plainer than we do. I have said in other Parts of this Work many Things that might have been plac'd under this Head: I shall only add here, that those *English* Men who are not acquainted with *France*, (who are indeed almost all) have a very false Idea of our Tables; whereas, we eat abundantly more delicately than they do, they firmly believe, tho' I can't conceive what has put this poor Notion into their Heads, that we are almost starv'd in Comparison with them. Excepting some few that have not always liv'd muddling in *England*, among the old *English* Customs, which Persons of Quality, that have travell'd, have thrown aside; belching at Table, and in all Companies whatsoever, is a thing which the *English* no more scruple than they do Coughing and Sneezing. This is full as strange to us, that come from a Country where Custom has ordain'd that Belching should be a Privilege reserv'd to Hogs, as it is natural and usual among *them*. 'Tis a whimsical thing, this Custom! (said an *English* Friend, to whom I frankly said what I write here) It sometimes banishes the most reasonable Things, and sets up the most ridiculous. Why should one abstain

stain from Belching more than from Spitting, or blowing one's Nose?

TEMPLE.] The Church of the * *Templars* still subsists entire at *London*. At the Entrance, upon nine flat Tombs, you may see the Figures of nine Knights arm'd *Cap-a-pee*.

THAMES.] This River certainly deserves to be reckon'd one of the most famous in *Europe*, tho' its Length is not very great. Its Waters are † wholesome, and well stock'd with Fish: It washes a fruitful and delicious Country, and not only makes it a Present of its own Riches, but brings it in abundance those of the whole World. As it does not wind about like a *Meander*, but runs strait from *London* into the Sea, the Sea for the same Reason mounts with ease quite up to † *London*, and finding a broad deep Channel, will afford Water for † Ships of the biggest Burden. Some *English* Historians tell us, that King *James I.* in a Fit of Anger against the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, because they refus'd to lend him a certain Sum that he requir'd of them, threaten'd to leave *London*, and to take
with

* Who were exterminated at the Beginning of the XIVth Century.

† Above *London* the Tide does not disturb them.

‡ The Tide runs almost to *Kingston*, which is twenty Miles above *London* by Water (twelve by Land)

↓ See the *Bridge*. See *Boats*.

With him the Records and Courts of Justice: The Mayor heard him patiently; gave him Time to spend his Rage, and made the following Answer: "Your Majesty may do what you please, and your good City of London will still be dutiful; but, Sir, She most humbly beseeches you, that when you take away the Records, you will not take away the Thames too." If the Story is true, so be it; however, it is certain, the City of London could much better spare a few mouldy Parchments out of the Tower, than the Ships that are upon the Thames. This River is not apt to overflow; all the Mischief it does, when 'tis most angry, is, to run a little into the Cellars at Westminster, which is the lowest Spot of any Part of the Town. England having sometimes very sharp Winters, notwithstanding the mild Air it generally feels, we every now and then read, in the Annals, of the Thames being frozen two or three * Months together, and Carts being driven where Ships used to sail: But the greatest and most noted of all these Winters, was about fourteen Years ago (in 1684.) The Thames had a universal Bridge over it, on which there was a Fair held for two Months together.

There

In the Years 1191, (the 15th of K. Stephen) 1269, (the 53d of Henry III.) 1565, (the 7th of Elizabeth) 1609, (the 6th of James I.) 1683, (the 34th of Charles II. &c.)

There were whole Streets of Shops, set out with all Manner of Things; Rope-dancers and Puppet-Shows flock'd thither from all Parts: There was Bull-baiting and Bear-baiting: Coaches drove thither, as to the Ring. Not only the People of the City, but those of all the neighbouring Countries resorted to it; and to make it memorable by something yet more particular, a whole Ox was roasted * upon it. There is hardly any River-Fish but what is caught in the *Thames*, except *Carp*, which *Burton* says, is very little or not at all known in it. The third † Year of the Reign of King *James I.* a very great Whale came within eight Miles of *London-Bridge*, and was seen by infinite Numbers of People; but it was not possible to attack her. I also find in the † Annals, that a *Dolphin* was caught near the Bridge, in the fourteenth † Year of *Richard II.* and that four more were taken the third ** of *Henry V.* I am apt to imagine these pretended *Dolphins* were nothing but *Porpusses*. It is but two Years †† ago since the *Gazettes* told us, there

* The 28th of *January*, 168½.

† 1606.

‡ The same Annals speak of a *Sea-Man* taken above *London*, which they threw into the Water again, after having fed him six Months, in the Year 1202. They mention several other Monsters, and a *Sea-Ox*.

‡ 1390.

** In 1416, they saw seven, and caught four.

†† 1695, in the Month of *October*.

there was so prodigious a Quantity of Herrings came almost up to *London*, that, in some Places they caught them with Pails. The Watermen, and all other Wits of the same polite Stamp, abuse one another heartily upon the *Thames*, as such Rabble do in all other Countries upon great Rivers.

THEATRES.] See *Plays*.

TOMBS.] The Tombs of the Kings are mostly in *Westminster-Abbey*. You may see them for a Groat or Three-pence.

TORTURE.] See *Punishments*, and *Peine forte et dure*.

TOWER.] The *Tower* is a Kind of Fort and State-Prison, built * in the City of *London*, and join'd to its Walls, much like the *Bastile* at *Paris*. Before the Invention of the new Ways of Fortification, this Place, with its Ditches, its † thick Walls, its Towers, and its Cannon, was a strong Place: Now-a-days, it is nothing at all; for tho' it might, indeed, incommode the City, he that were Governor of it must expect to perish in it, after having spit a little of his Fire, as *Sampson* perish'd when he destroy'd the *Philistines*. The *Regalia*, that is to say, all those Ensigns

* Upon the Side of the *Thames*.

† One *Steven* quoted by *Rob. Barten*, says, that the Cement of these Walls was moisten'd with the Blood of Beasts.

figns * of Royalty which I have mention'd in the Article of the Coronation, are kept in the *Tower*: Any Body may see them all for a Shilling. The Persons that show the chief Crown, point you to an Emerald unufually large. Some Years ago, in the Reign of *Charles II.* Colonel *Blood*, an *Irish* Gentleman, was so bold as to attempt to steal this Crown, and so cunning as to effect it: Just as he was carrying it off, and was, as he imagin'd, quite escap'd, a Diamond dropp'd from it, and was perceiv'd by some Soldiers, who were so curious as to search what he was carrying; they seiz'd him, and the whole Theft was discover'd; but the King did not look upon this Action in its blackest Colours; he only laugh'd at it, and the Colonel came off scot-free. The Records † are also kept in the *Tower*; the Leagues, and all other Treaties made with foreign Princes; the Memorials of the greatest Exploits of the *English* Nation against their Enemies, and particularly against *Scotland* and *France*; the Original of several ancient Laws; the History of the Dependence and Homages paid by *Scotland* to *England*; the Establishment of the present

Y Govern-

* Crowns, Scepters, Swords, Orbs, Spurs, Bracelets, Holy Ampoule, &c.

† Any Body may see them:

Government of *Ireland*; the Dominion * of *England* over her four Seas; the Claim of the Kings of *England* to the Kingdom of *France*; to the Isles of *Jarsey*, *Garnsey*, *Sark*, *Orkney*, *Man*, &c. the Franchises, Privileges, and Immunities granted by the Kings or Princes of *England* to the Towns or other Places of their Dominions; both within and without the Kingdom; the Boundaries and Limits of the Forests and Commons, which, by ancient Concession and Custom, are free for the respective Inhabitants; the Registers of several Decrees and Sentences given at divers Times, upon divers Occasions; the Foundations, Donations, Dissolutions, and Histories of Abbies, Convents, and other Ecclesiastical Communities, &c. &c. (See what I have said upon the Article of *Coins*.)

TOWN.] In *France* we give the general Name of *Ville*, to what they distinguish in *England*, into *City*, *Borough*, *Town*, or *Market-Town*: *City* always means a *Town* that has or had once a Bishoprick: *Borough* is a *Town*, that has a Mayor and Corporation: *Town*, is a † *Town* that has

a

* *Vide* Sea.

† The Word *Town* has a very great Extent in *English*, and sometimes means what we understand in *French* by *Village*; but *Cambridge*, *Nottingham*, *Ipswich*, &c. being only *Towns*, 'tis absolutely necessary sometimes to translate this Word by that of *Ville*, to answer to the Idea which we have of a *Ville*.

a Market. There are some Towns, and consequently more Boroughs, that are greater than some Cities, and enclos'd with as good Walls.

TRADE.] See *Merchandizes*. I believe no Body is ignorant that *London* has as rich and extensive a Commerce as any City in the World. The River that runs by *London*, bears a great floating City, and its Streets are a perpetual Fair.

TRAFFIC.] See *Trade*.

TRAINBANDS.] See *Militia*.

TREASON.] It is true, as the Gentlemen of the *French Academy* say in their Dictionary, that what is call'd *Crime de Léze-Majesté* in *France*, is call'd *Higb-Treason* in *England*: But they are deceiv'd, if they imagine those two Words are reciprocal, for every Crime of *Léze-Majesté* is *Higb-Treason*, but every *Higb-Treason* is not a Crime of *Léze-Majesté*. By a Statute made in the Year 1351, which was the 25th of *Edward III.* and which Statute is still in Being, the following Crimes are declar'd to be *Higb-Treason*: To lay any Conspiracy by *Overt-act*, in order to carry off, imprison, or kill either the King, Queen, their presumptive Heir or Heires; to kill the Chancellor, the High-Treasurer, or any of the Judges sitting upon the Bench of Justice, and actually in the Performance of their Function; to violate, or to have Carnal

Commerce, tho' with mutual Consent, with the Queen, the King's eldest Daughter, or the Wife of the Son that is the presumptive Heir; to take Arms, and declare War against the * King; to adhere by *Overt-act* to the King's Enemies, either within or without the Kingdom; to counterfeit the King's Great or Little Seal; to clip the Coin, or counterfeit it; nay, tho' with a Metal or Alloy, full as good as that allow'd by Law. All these are call'd and esteem'd in *England* Crimes of High-Treason, tho' all of them are not Crimes of *Lèse-Majesté* in *France*.

There is another Sort of Crime, which in *England* they call *Petty-Treason*. This Crime consists in one of these four Things: In the Action of a Woman † that kills her Husband; of a Child that kills his Father or Mother; of a Servant that kills his Master or Mistress; and of a Priest that kills his Bishop, or the Superior to whom he owes Obedience.

Here follows the Sentence pronounc'd upon all those that are guilty of High-Treason: *You shall be carry'd back to the Prison from whence you came, and from thence be drawn upon a Hurdle or Sledge to the Place of Execution; where you shall be*

* The Law supposes that the King reigns justly, and conformably to the Oaths which he took upon his Coronation.

† If a Husband kills his Wife, or a Father his Child, it is not *Petty-Treason*.

be hang'd by the Neck, and cut down again immediately, that your Privities and your Entrails may be separated from your Body, and burnt before your Face; your Head shall be sever'd from your Body, and your Body divided into four Quarters, to be dispos'd of according to the King's good Pleasure: And God have Mercy upon your Soul. Women are condemn'd to be burnt alive; but these Punishments are hardly ever executed to the * Rigour. They seldom cut up or burn, 'till the Criminal is dead.

They call in *England* Misprision of *Treason*, the having a Knowledge of some Conspiracy of *High-Treason*, without discovering it. Those who are convicted of this Crime, are by the Laws of *England* condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment, and their Estates are confiscated during their Life. Farther Pains are sometimes added. I forgot to mention, that the Punishment of those convicted of *Petty-Treason*, is, that the Men shall be drawn upon a Sledge and hang'd, and the Women, first hang'd, and then burnt.

[*High TREASURER.*] The Lord High Treasurer, or Superintendant of the Finances, is the Third High Officer of the Crown. This Office is now executed by Commissioners.

[*TRIALS.*]

They say, *Clanville* was executed in *Flanders* to the Rigour of the Terms of his Sentence.

TRIALS.] The Assizes are held eight Times in a Year* at *London*, in the usual Tribunal, to judge those who have been imprison'd for any Crime. Here follows a brief Account of the Method of doing this. The Mayor of *London*, with divers great Officers of Justice, being seated upon a Bench rais'd on purpose, and cloath'd in their Judicial Habits, one of them makes a Discourse concerning the Cause of their being there assembled. Then the Prisoners are call'd one by one, or one at a time. He is brought to a † certain Place appointed for him, and one of the Officers ordering him to hold up his Hand, his Accusation is read with a loud Voice, and he is ask'd, *Whether he is Guilty, or not Guilty?* If the Prisoner makes no Answer, and continues obstinately dumb after the Question has been put to him twice; he is thrown into a Dungeon, and treated, as I have said, upon the Words *Peine forte & dure*. If he answers *Guilty*, (which very seldom happens) he is sent back to Prison till the Time comes for pronouncing Sentence upon him; if he says he is *not Guilty*,

~~he is sent to the next Assizes to be tried again. If he answers Guilty, he is sent to Prison till the next Assizes.~~

* At almost equal Distants.

† The Bar.

‡ The Question is put only in those two Words. The Indictment must be read both in Latin and English; and if the Person accus'd can prove that there is the least Fault either in the Orthography or Construction of the Latin, the whole Proceeding is null, and must begin anew. Thus the Prisoner gets Time.

he is ask'd, *By whom will you be try'd?* And answers, *By God and my Country.* Then they show him his Judges, who ate the Twelve Jury-Men. I have spoken of in another * Place. If there are any of these Jury-Men that he has a Mind to refuse, he refuses them; and if he is a Stranger, he may claim the Privilege of Strangers upon such Occasions, which is, to be try'd by Six Jury-Men of his † own Country, conjointly with Six *English* Men. This done, the Jury-Men take their Oath; one of the Judges makes a Speech to them, and the Witnesses against the Prisoner are * heard, unless their Testimonies may lawfully be rejected. If no Witnesses were to appear, the Prisoner would be acquitted by the Jury, even tho' he had confess'd his Crime upon his first Examination before the Justice of the Peace. † After the Witnesses against the Prisoner have been heard, they ask him, if he has any to produce of his Side? If he has, they are heard as well as the other, the Jury being all the while attentive, and setting down upon Paper every Thing that is allerdg'd upon both Sides. The Witnesses having thus been examin'd, the Judge says to the Accuser, that he has heard the Depositions which have been given against him, that those which made

Y 4

in

* See Jury-Men.

† Or. of some Country near his own.

* Upon Oath.

† See Justice of the Peace.

in his Favour have been heard also, and that if he has any thing to say || himself in his own Defence, they are ready to hear him. The Prisoner pleads his Cause the best he is able, and sometimes does it with Success. Be that as it will; after he has spoke as long as he pleases without Interruption, he is order'd to withdraw, and some one of the Judges makes a Discourse upon all that has been said, recapitulates the Discourses *Pro* and *Con*, weighs and considers all Things, draws his Conclusions, and declares to the Jury, that conformably to the Laws of the Country they ought to bring it in so or so. The Jury hear all this without saying a Word, they draw from it what Advantage they can or please, and without being under the least Restraint to keep to the Conclusions of the Judge that has harangu'd them, they retire, as I have said * else-where, and after having consulted together, they come and pronounce their irrevocable Verdict. You are to observe, that all this Proceeding passes in an open Court, and every thing spoken with a loud Voice. This is one of the Privileges of the *English* Nation. When all the Prisoners

[In Cases of High Treason, it has lately been regulated by Act of Parliament, that the Prisoner should be allowed Council: But in other Capital Crimes, the Party accus'd must plead his own Cause.

* See Juries.

ness have been try'd, which generally employs the Court for several Days, one of the Judges pronounces Sentence upon each, in Conformity with the Decisions of the Jury; and all are remanded back to Prison till the Day of Execution.† The next Day after the Sentences are pronounced, the Recorder, or Secretary of the City, carries to the King a List of those condemn'd to Death, that his Majesty may either pardon or confirm the Sentence, by signing it with his own Hand. This Officer informs the King of such as are more or less guilty; and generally the King commutes the Punishment of Death for some of them into that of being transported to be Slaves in the *Indies*: Sometimes too a full Pardon is granted: Sometimes a Reprieve. The Women or Wenches that are condemn'd to Death, never fail to plead that they are with Child, (if they are old enough) in order to stop Execution till they are deliver'd. Upon this they are order'd to be visited by Matrons; if the Matrons do not find them Quick, they are sure to swing next Execution-Day: But very often they declare that they are with Child, and often too the poor Criminals are so indeed; for tho' they came never so good Virgins into the Prison, there are a Set of Wags there that

† See *Hanging*. Usually they allow a Sunday between the Sentence and the Execution.

take Care of those Matters. No Doubt they are diligent to inform them the very Moment they come in, that if they are not with Child already, they must go to work immediately to be so; that in case they have the Misfortune to be condemn'd, they may get Time, and so perhaps save their Lives. Who would not hearken to such wholesome Advice?

[*TUNBRIDGE*] is a Borough upon the *Medway*, in the County of *Kent*, famous for its Mineral Waters. The Pretence of these Waters brings together vast Numbers of People, of both Sexes, that are in very good Health, and come there only to play and divert themselves. They go in the same Manner to *Bath*, *Epsom*, *Richmond*, *Aston*, &c.

[*TURBURN*.] See *Hanging*.

[*VALENTINE*.] On the Eve of the 14th of Feb. *St. Valentine's Day*, a Time when all living Nature inclines to couple, the young Folks in *England*, and *Scotland* too, by a very ancient Custom, celebrate a little Festival that tends to the same End: An equal Number of Maids and Bachelors get together, each writes their true or some feign'd Name upon separate Billets, which they roll up, and draw by way of Lots, the Maids taking the Mens Billets, and the Men the Maids; so that each of the young Men lights upon a Girl that he calls his *Valentine*, and each of

the Girls upon a young Man which she calls hers: By this Means each has two Valentines: but the Man sticks faster to the Valentine that is fallen to him, than to the Valentine to whom he is fallen. Fortane having thus divided the Company into so many Couples, the Valentines give Balls and Treats to their Mistresses, wear their Billets several Days upon their Bosoms or Sleeves, and this little Sport often ends in Love. This Ceremony is practis'd differently in different Counties, and according to the Freedom or Severity of Madam Valentine. There is another kind of Valentine; which is the first young Man or Woman that Chance throws in your Way in the Street, or elsewhere, on that Day.

VEHICLES. They have several Ways of travelling in *England*. * The Post is under a good Regulation throughout, and the Horses are better than those in *France*. There are Coaches that go to all the great Towns by moderate Journeys, and others which they call *Flying Coaches*, that will travel twenty Leagues a Day and more: But these don't go to all Places. They have no *Messageries de Chevaux*, as in *France*; but you may hire Horses for what Time you please. The Sea and the Rivers also furnish their respective Conveniencies for Travelling. I say nothing of the *Waggons*, which

are

* The Prices are all fixed,

are great Carts, cover'd in, that lumber along but very heavily; only a few poor old Women make Use of this Vehicle.

[*VEILLEES*.] As the *English* have no set *Supper, neither do they so much as know what it is to go and sit after Supper (*Veillet*) with one another, as we do in *France*.

[*VICOUNTS*.] See *Nobility*.

[*VINES*.] were formerly cultivated in several Counties in *England*; and particularly in *Kent* and *Hampshire*; but they produc'd very poor Wines.

[*VISITS*.] Persons of the first Quality visit one another in *England*, as much as we do in *France*, generally (about Evening; but the ordinary Sort of People have not that Custom. Among us, all the little Shopkeepers, particularly the Women, go with their Gowns about their Heels to visit one another by Turns, either to crack and bounce to one another, or else to sit with their Arms a-cross, and say nothing; What can be more tedious, impertinent, and ridiculous than such Visits? Here Persons of that Condition go to see one another with their Work in their Hands, and Cheerfulness in their Countenance, without Rule or Constraints. Upon certain Occasions, as

* In some Families they have regular Suppers, particularly in the Country.

upon Mourning, or Marriage, they pay one another Visits of Ceremony.

[UNIVERSITIES.] See *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. Most Foreigners that travel into *England*, content themselves with seeing *London*, the two Universities, *Windsor*, and the other Royal Palaces.

[WALES.] The Principality of *Wales* is about the fourth Part of the Kingdom of *England*: It had formerly Kings of its own; and the Inaccessibility of the Country long defended it from all foreign Domination; but at length *Edward I.* conquer'd, or rather won it entirely. Ever since that Time, the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* have borne the Title of Princes of *Wales*. The Country of *Wales* is almost every where mountainous, and those Mountains are, for the most Part, stony and barren; but as they abound with Springs, the Streams running from them water several Vallies, and make them delightful Spots enough. This People still retain their ancient Language, and differ also very much from the *English* in their Manners and Customs. The *Welsh* make a great Pother with the Antiquity of their Nobility, and have a most inordinate Love for their Country; tho' no body else can find any mighty Beauty in it. They are reckon'd People
of

of great Courage. On the Day of † *St. David*, their Patron, they formerly gain'd a Victory over the *English*, and in the Battle every Man distinguish'd himself by wearing a Leek in his Hat; and ever since they never fail to wear a || Leek on that Day; the King himself is so complaisant as to bear them Company. *Milford-Haven* is the only good Sea-Port in all *Wales*. This Country is now united and incorporated with *England* under the same Laws and Government.

[The PRINCE OF WALES.] Before *Edward I.* had conquer'd *Wales*, the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* being presumptive Heirs of the Crown, bore the Title of Dukes of *Normandy*; they now have that of Prince of *Wales*, as I said before, but they are not born so; that Dignity is granted them by the King's Letters Patents.

I shall here insert the Fragment of a Letter, lately wrote by an *English* Gentleman, concerning the Child that is * now call'd the Prince of *Wales*:

“For these nine Years that we have
“seen the Child, whom many now call
“the Prince of *Wales*, I never found any
“Body, of clear Judgment and Reason,
“that was not convinc'd of this Child's
“being

† 1st of *March*.

Some wear Garden Leeks, and others artificial ones.

* 1697.

" being suppositious. And, indeed, tho'
 " we have no Eye-Witnesses of the Cheat,
 " yet there are so many and such strong
 " Presumptions for believing it, that
 " when they are put together, they sa-
 " tisfy the Mind as well as the strongest
 " Evidence. Nay, I will go farther,
 " and venture to affirm, that such a
 " Multitude of Presumptions and rea-
 " sonable Prejudices afford a surer
 " Light, and persuade more effectually
 " than the Depositions of two Witnesses,
 " since those may be corrupted, as we
 " find by frequent Examples. The more
 " narrowly we examine this Affair, the
 " more we discover the whole Manage-
 " ment of it. To put together all that
 " might be said upon this Subject, would
 " be too great an Undertaking; but
 " without engaging my self too deep, I
 " may here make a few cursory Remarks.
 " I shall begin with softening the Word
 " Cheat, which many make Use of. I will
 " grant, that those who they tell us are
 " the Father and Mother of the Child,
 " are incapable of committing an abso-
 " lute Cheat, which they themselves know
 " to be one; for that is too black, and it
 " is not reasonable to accuse them of it.
 " But then you must here make a Di-
 " stinction; since, according to them,
 " there are certain pious Cheats and
 " Frauds, which are not only pardon-
 " able,

" able, but good and necessary. Let no
 " Body therefore say it is scandalous so
 " much as to think that Persons of their
 " Quality could be capable of such an
 " Imposture. Did not *Queen Mary*, the
 " Sister of *Queen Elizabeth*, Jesuitically
 " form the same Contrivance; And with-
 " out going so far, was ever any Thing
 " more positive and more solemn, than
 " the Politico-Christian Promises made
 " by King *James* upon three * great Oc-
 " casions at the Beginning of his Reign,
 " *That he would inviolably conserve and*
 " *maintain the Laws establish'd both in*
 " *Church and State*, tho' he absolutely in-
 " tended to destroy them? Jesuitism will
 " find a Loop-hole every where, and
 " those Loop-holes shall be for the Glo-
 " ry of God too. From hence I con-
 " clude, that *J.* and *M.* his Consort,
 " might very piously and like good
 " Christians (according to their Doctrine)
 " trump up the Child in Question; nay,
 " and that, according to their Principles,
 " it was their Duty so to do. This is,
 " indeed, something you'll say; but how
 " do you know that they actually did
 " it? I know it thus: After having con-
 " sider'd what I have mention'd above,
 " and which it was very necessary to
 " pre-

* 1. In his Council, before he was proclaim'd. 2. When
 he first came to Parliament, and made a Speech to the two
 Houses. 3. When he was crown'd.

“ premise, I plainly see, that they did not
 “ do what their Obligation to their Sub-
 “ jects, and, indeed, their own Interest,
 “ absolutely requir’d they should do ;
 “ but manag’d every Thing quite contra-
 “ ry to all the Forms prescrib’d: Not
 “ only every Prentice-in *London*, but the
 “ whole City, and the whole Kingdom,
 “ excepting those of the Cabal, publick-
 “ ly laugh’d at the Queen’s being with
 “ Child, and made a Jest of it at the ve-
 “ ry Gates of *Whitehall*. What Reason
 “ then could they have for not doing
 “ what by the Laws they were oblig’d
 “ to do, and what their own Interest
 “ oblig’d them to still more, if it had
 “ been possible for them to have done it?
 “ They despis’d these Prescriptions you’ll
 “ say, and their Pride was the less bound
 “ to observe all these Formalities, since
 “ they already exercis’d Arbitrary Power,
 “ and made it their Glory to break thro’
 “ such Laws. A great deal may be said
 “ upon this Head ; but I shall only make
 “ one Observation, which is, that they
 “ did not neglect these Formalities, as
 “ People imagine ; they affected to
 “ crowd the Queen’s Chamber with a-
 “ bove forty People, that they might
 “ have, not good and lawful Witnesses,
 “ (for that was impossible) but a Number
 “ of Persons, who might spread about
 “ (tho’ without being call’d upon so to
 “ do)

do) that they were present at the La-
 bour ; that they saw the Child just
 born ; that they saw Blood ; that the
 Queen cry'd very loud, and other such
 Trifles, which they accordingly did
 publish ; and which they concluded must
 produce some Effect upon the Minds
 of the People. This was all they did.
 But it is plain to any Body that will
 not purposely shut his Eyes, that it
 was only because they could do no
 more. Without mentioning the Arch-
 bishop of *Canterbury*, and several o-
 thers, that according to Law ought to
 have been present, and to have seen e-
 nough to enable them to give a direct
 Account of the Truth ; how is it pos-
 sible, or indeed credible, that they
 should have had so little Precaution,
 as not to make sure of the Princess of
Denmark's Testimony, if they had had
 any Thing to have show'd that could
 have remov'd her Suspicions ? This
 was a Woman ; the Queen's Modesty
 could not be at all shock'd at her Pre-
 sence ; she was a Daughter of the King's ;
 she was a Party concern'd : It was ne-
 cessary for the Good of the State, and
 for Satisfaction of the Laws, that she
 should be call'd ; it was farther neces-
 sary for the Interest of the Queen,
 and the new-born Child. In a Word,
 every Thing but the Holy Imposture,
 re-

requir'd that it should be so. But the
 Princess was at the *Bath*, 30 Leagues
 from *London*; could the Queen defer
 her Labour 'till she was sent for? This
 Objection is so pitiful, that it deserves
 no Answer. I shall therefore only add
 another Consideration with relation to
 the Princess; namely, that before her
 Departure to the *Bath*, and after her
 Return, the Queen, if she had been
 big, or had really brought a Child in-
 to the World, whether Male or Fe-
 male, might easily (especially when
 her own Interest requir'd it) have o-
 pen'd her Breast in her Presence, with-
 out seeming on Purpose to show it her,
 and so have discover'd to her the Breast
 of a Woman ready to lie in, or that
 has newly been brought to Bed. It is
 true, this had not been quite suffici-
 ent; for a Woman may be brought to
 Bed of a Girl, and change it for a Son;
 but her Breast and her Milk would
 however have prov'd Part of the Fact,
 and it had been no manner of Trou-
 ble to have done it. Instead of this,
 and all the other Precautions (which
 being requir'd by the Laws and by
 Prudence, had infallibly been taken,
 if it had been any ways possible) the
 Archbishop is imprison'd; the Princess
 is remov'd, or, at least, the Time of

“ her Absence made Use of; but few *
 “ People are call’d, and only such as they
 “ could trust; neither did these indeed
 “ see any Thing of the Matter. In a
 “ Word, instead of showing all the La-
 “ dies of the Court infallible Marks of
 “ her being with Child, and instead of
 “ being brought to Bed, as one may say,
 “ at Market-Cross, like *Constance*, Wife of
 “ the Emperor *Henry VI.* and Mother of
 “ *Frederick II.* this whole Affair is laid
 “ and manag’d in the most proper Man-
 “ ner in the World to discover the whole
 “ Trick, and to satisfy every Body, with
 “ Evidence upon Evidence, that it was
 “ nothing but a Stroke of *Enyohe’s* Chri-
 “ stian Politicks. To give the last mur-
 “ dering Blow to the whole Affair, there
 “ wanted nothing but the one and forty
 “ Witnesses, that King *James* caus’d to be
 “ examin’d some Weeks before his Abdi-
 “ cation. That Prince knowing full well
 “ that his new Heir was the great Cause
 “ of the Preparations which were mak-
 “ ing in *Holland*, and which threaten’d
 “ him with so dreadful a Storm, hearken’d
 “ to the Advice of those who told him,
 “ it would be very proper to prove the
 “ true

* Of the one and forty Witnesses, only the Queen Dowager
 and two or three intimate Friends were call’d; the rest came
 upon the Report that the Queen was in Labour, or else hap-
 pen’d to be there by Chance.

“ true and lawful Birth of the Child
 “ that made so much Noise, by Way of
 “ Witnesses. Fully resolv'd upon this,
 “ he calls an extraordinary Council, and
 “ brings together all his Witnesses, who,
 “ without any Formality, say either what
 “ they do know, or what they do not
 “ know, all, for the most Part, wide of
 “ the Purpose. As to these Witnesses, we
 “ are to consider what they were, for all
 “ Witnesses are not receivable; and up-
 “ on this Occasion, Papists, Persons con-
 “ cern'd, and People that tell long Stories
 “ without being upon their Oaths, are
 “ not Witnesses that deserve any great
 “ Attention. But there is no Necessity
 “ for entering upon such a Scrutiny. To
 “ destroy these forty and one Witnesses
 “ at one Blow, we need only observe,
 “ that not one of them proves the Thing
 “ in Dispute. The invincible Power of
 “ Truth so far prevail'd, that all the
 “ Speech of the Midwife herself, as cun-
 “ ningly as it had been concerted, does
 “ not prove, that a Child *came out of the*
 “ *Queen's Womb, and contains not a sin-*
 “ *gle Word but what will agree with the*
 “ *forging of a Child.* On the contrary,
 “ she runs rambling into other Particu-
 “ lars, which manifestly shew, that she
 “ has nothing to say to the Purpose. The
 “ Business was, to know in one Word,
 “ *Whether she drew or receiv'd a Child, and*

“ that a Male one, coming out of the Body
 “ of the Queen; and instead of saying
 “ this one Word, which was the great
 “ Point, and the Soul of the Question,
 “ she amuses us with giving us an Ac-
 “ count, how that the Queen was trembling
 “ all over when she came; but that she bid her
 “ Majesty not be afraid, and told her, that
 “ assuredly she was at the End of her Term:
 “ That the Moment afterwards her Water
 “ * broke: That afterwards her Majesty
 “ sent for the King, and one Mrs. Dawson,
 “ who came with the Countess of Sunder-
 “ land, and other Women: That most of
 “ them saw the Bed made, in which the
 “ Queen was to be brought to Bed: That
 “ the Queen went into it, and that about
 “ ten of the Clock she was deliver’d of the
 “ Prince of Wales, with the Deponent’s As-
 “ sistance: That she, the Deponent, shew’d
 “ a certain Parcel † to the Physicians, cut the
 “ Child’s Navel in their Presence, and made
 “ him drink three Drops of his own Blood,
 “ to hinder his having Convulsions: That
 “ when the Infant was born, he did not || cry
 “ at all, which made her Majesty fear it was
 “ dead; but that when I know not what
 “ Operation was perform’d, it cry’d, after
 “ which the Deponent gave it to Madamoi-
 “ selle

* In Jesuits Language this may very well mean, that the Queen made Water.

† After-burthen.

|| Perhaps it might cry the first Time it was born.

“ *selle Labadie.* If among all the one
 “ and forty Depositions, any were to
 “ give a clear and positive Account, of
 “ the Fact, it must certainly, one wou’d
 “ think, have been this; and yet what
 “ does all she say amount to? Nothing
 “ but what is wretched, and what would
 “ agree extremely well with any Thing
 “ one might say of a new-born Child
 “ convey’d into the Queen’s Bed. The
 “ only Expression that seems to mean
 “ any Thing, is this, *That the Queen was*
 “ *deliver’d of the Prince of Wales:* But
 “ this Expression having a secret Sense,
 “ in the Speaker’s Mind, That is enough
 “ to take away all the Strength of its
 “ ordinary Use; for an Affirmation, ca-
 “ pable of an unconfi’d or equivocal
 “ Sense, affirms nothing. The secret
 “ Jesuitical Sense being easily perceiv’d,
 “ I shall not dwell upon explaining it.
 “ What is enough to convince us, that
 “ this secret Sense is the Sense of the
 “ Deponent, is, that her whole Deposi-
 “ tion in general looks like the Talk of
 “ a Person perplex’d, who searches, as
 “ we say, for Noon at Fourteen of the
 “ Clock, and gives an Account of Trifles,
 “ instead of expressing herself clearly, as
 “ she wou’d infallibly have done, if the
 “ Repugnance of her Heart had not
 “ serv’d as a Bridle or Guide to her
 “ Tongue. A Midwife might have spoken

“ in the Terms of her Art, so as to
 “ have left nothing to object against the
 “ Strength or Clearness of her Evidence.
 “ Upon looking over this Woman’s De-
 “ position, I find I had forgot the first
 “ Period ; it wou’d be great Pity to lose
 “ it, for it is certainly one of the best
 “ Pieces in the whole Bundle ; it is as
 “ follows : *Mrs. Judith Wilk deposes,*
 “ *that being the Queen’s Midwife, she came*
 “ *often to her, especially when her Majesty*
 “ *was in any Danger of miscarrying ; and*
 “ *many Times felt the Child stir in her Belly,*
 “ *and saw the Milk run out of her Majesty’s*
 “ *Breast.* The true Sense of this is, that
 “ when the Queen was big, or as often
 “ as the Queen was big, *Judith Wilk,* her
 “ Midwife, went to see her, especially
 “ when her Majesty was in any Danger ;
 “ and that during the several Times that
 “ she was with Child, the said Midwife
 “ sometimes put her Hand upon her
 “ Belly, and felt the Child stir ; that
 “ she also saw the Queen’s Breast, out of
 “ which Milk sometimes run. All this
 “ is very credible ; but still it signifies
 “ nothing to the particular Case in Hand.
 “ The Queen, no doubt, was oftner with
 “ Child than once, and the Midwife had
 “ certain Proofs of it, no Body contra-
 “ dicts that : But was this Child which
 “ the Midwife felt, the same Child whose
 “ Birth is now contested ; or, in general,
 “ was

“ was this the Child which the Queen
 “ carry'd in her Belly, when *Judith Wilk*
 “ went to visit her in her several Goings
 “ with Child? This is the Question; and
 “ this Question is not in the least deci-
 “ ded by the rambling Deposition that
 “ is given us for a positive and particular
 “ Account. By the fine Testimony of
 “ this Woman, who ought most undoubt-
 “ edly to have infinitely more to say
 “ than all the rest put together, you
 “ may judge of the other forty Deposi-
 “ tions. I shan't pretend to enter into an
 “ Examination of them, the Task would
 “ be very much too tedious. I shall on-
 “ ly repeat what I have said already,
 “ that those which appear to be the
 “ strongest, whereof two or three are
 “ like the preceding, *contain nothing at*
 “ *all incompatible with the forging of a*
 “ *Child.* I shall, however, add one Word
 “ concerning the Deposition of the Queen
 “ Dowager, in answer to the Objection,
 “ that Persons of such Quality ought
 “ not to be suspected of having such
 “ mean Souls as to tell a Lye deliberate-
 “ ly. To this I answer two Things:
 “ First, as I said before, To die for the
 “ Advancement of the Glory of God,
 “ and of the *Roman* Church, his Spouse,
 “ being a Christian and meritorious Acti-
 “ on, according to the Principles of those
 “ who

“ who * make Profession of that Reli-
 “ gion; far from looking upon such a
 “ Lye as a Meanness of Soul, or a cri-
 “ minal Action, it is to be accounted a
 “ Mark of Piety in the Person that tells
 “ it. This being establish'd; 'tis not at
 “ all strange, that Queen *Catherine* should
 “ be brought to act in Concert with King
 “ *Jamos* and Queen *Mary* his Wife, if
 “ there were any Room for her so doing;
 “ such Frauds being holy and necessary,
 “ they are an Honour to those that have
 “ a Hand in them. The second Thing
 “ that I have to answer, is, That the
 “ Queen did not lye in her Deposition;
 “ what she says signifying nothing either
 “ one Way or t'other. I know very well,
 “ that having nothing to say that could
 “ be of any Use, she did all she could to
 “ avoid appearing with the other Wit-
 “ nesses: And if the King had not gone
 “ to her in Person a second Time, to con-
 “ jure her to come, it is certain she had
 “ never meddled at all in this Matter. I
 “ am satisfy'd some other Persons of Sense
 “ and Honour were in the same Case,
 “ their Depositions being so cold, that it
 “ plainly appears on one Hand, that they
 “ were brought almost against their Will;
 “ and on the other, that they were nei-
 “ ther Liars nor Jesuits. The Earl of
 “ *Mul-*

* No Body denies this.

“ *Mul*— for Instance, plainly declares
 “ the Invalidity of the Testimony that
 “ is requir’d of him, by saying, That *it is*
 “ *not from a Person of his Sex that a suffi-*
 “ *cient Information in an Affair of that*
 “ *Nature is to be expected*: And after this,
 “ being forc’d to speak what he knows,
 “ he adds, one wou’d think jeeringly,
 “ *That as he was at the Foot of the Queen’s*
 “ *Bed, he heard her cry very much; that*
 “ *he follow’d the Child when it was carry’d*
 “ *into the next Room; that it seem’d to him*
 “ *something black, and that he plainly saw*
 “ *it was a Boy*. This is Word for Word
 “ his Deposition. Those of the Earls of
 “ *Sun—and, Cr—en, Fe—am, Mi—on,*
 “ *M—ay, of my Lord Go—in, my Lord*
 “ *A—ell, of Sir ———, nay, and those*
 “ of several Women, contain nothing
 “ more essential; which is indeed as much
 “ as to say nothing at all, absolutely no-
 “ thing. What Blindness was it then to
 “ produce so many People as Witnesses?
 “ What Service could this be of, but to
 “ spoil the whole Business quite and
 “ clean?” The little Girl of *St. Ger-*
 “ *main* came afterwards to make the Thing
 “ *probable*; but it would not do; for with
 “ the Leave of those good Gentlemen the
 “ Jesuits, the Girl should have come first,
 “ and the Boy afterwards.

WALSINGHAM] is a little Town in the County of *Norfolk*, where formerly was the most famous Shrine of our Lady, of any in *England*.

WARTS.] I have observ'd, that when *English Men* * have Warts or Moles on their Faces, they are very careful of the great Hairs that grow out of those Excrescencies; and several have told me, they look upon those Hairs as Tokens of good Luck.

WARWICK,] the † Capital of the County of the same Name, is situated upon a Hill, on the left Side of the *Avon*, and has the Reputation of being a neat well-built Town. The Castle ‡ is very ancient, but kept in good Repair. They tell you of a familiar Spirit that has haunted it for some Years; and in the Castle they show you the Sword, Breast-plate, and Buckler of the famous *Guy of Warwick*, that overcome the *Saxon Giant*, &c.

WATCH.] What they call Watch in *England*, is a *Guet*, that goes several Rounds in its District all Night long, to prevent or * remedy Disorders. This is practis'd, in all Countries, in well-govern'd Cities.

* i. e. the common People.

† *Prasidium Verovicum, Farrisium.*

‡ It belongs to my Lord *Brooks*.

* *Dr. Lamb* being murder'd in *London*, (the 24th of *June*, 1628.) in a Part of the Town where the Watch was neglected, the City was fined six thousand Pound Sterling.

Cities. At *Paris* there is one *Guet* on Foot, and another on Horseback.

WEDDINGS.] See *Marriage*. One of the Reasons that they have for marrying secretly, as they generally do in *England*, is, that thereby they avoid a great deal of Expence and Trouble. There are a great many agreeable Things that one might relate upon this Article of Weddings, but it is difficult to learn them; because, besides a great Number of little Particulars that are observ'd in them, they generally vary according to the several Customs of the Countries, the Rank or Quality of the Persons, and their different Religions. The Presbyterians profess so great a Strictness, and such a mighty Reservedness, that their Weddings are commonly very plain and very quiet; what I shall say here therefore is ordinarily practis'd only among those of the Church of *England*, and among People of a middle Condition: To which we may add, that live in or near *London*. Persons of Quality, and many others who imitate them, have lately taken up the Custom of being marry'd very late at Night in their Chamber, and very often at some * Country House. They increase their common Bill of Fare for some Days, they dance, they play, they give them-

selves

* Usually at the Father's, or Guardian's of the Lady.

selves up for some small Time to Plea-
 sure ; but all this they generally do with-
 out Noife, and among very near Relati-
 ons. Formerly in *France* they gave *Livrées*
de Noces, which was a Knot of Ribbands, to
 be worn by the Guests upon their Arms ;
 but that is practis'd now only among Pea-
 sants. In *England* it is done still among the
 greatest Noblemen : These Ribbands they
 call Favours, and give them not only to
 those that are at the Wedding, but to five
 hundred People besides ; they send them
 about, and distribute them at their own
 Houses. 'Tother Day, when the eldest
 Son of *M. de Overkerque* marry'd the Duke
 of *Ormond's* Sister, they dispers'd a whole
 Inundation of those little Favours ; † no-
 thing else was here to be met with, from
 the Hat of the King, down to that of the
 meanest Servant. Among the Citizens,
 and plain Gentlemen, (which is what they
 call the *Gentry*) they sometimes give these
 Favours ; but it is very common to avoid
 all Manner of Expence as much as possi-
 ble. When those of a middling Condition
 have a mind to be so extravagant, as to
 marry in Publick, (which very rarely hap-
 pens) they invite a Number of Friends
 and

† It was a pretty large Knot of Ribbands, of several Co-
 lours, Gold, Silver, Carnation, and White. This is worn up-
 on the Hat for some Weeks.

and Relations; every one puts on * new Cloaths, and dresses finer than ordinary; the Men lead the Women, they get into Coaches, and so go in Procession, and are marry'd in full Day at Church: After Feasting and Dancing, and having made merry that Day and the next, they take a Trip into the Country, and there divert themselves very pleasantly. These are extraordinary Weddings. The ordinary ones, as I said before, are generally incognito. The *Bridegroom*, that is to say, the Husband that is to be, and the *Bride*, who is the Wife that is to be, conducted by their Father and Mother, or by those that serve them in their room, and accompany'd among others by two Bride-men, and two Bride-maids, go early in the Morning, with a Licence † in their Pocket, and call up Mr. Curate and his Clerk, tell him their Business; are marry'd with a low Voice, and the Doors shut; tip the Minister a Guinea, and the Clerk a Crown; steal softly out, one one Way, and t'other another, either on Foot, or in Coaches; go different Ways to some Tavern at a Distance from their own Lodgings, or to the House of some trusty

* It is ridiculous to go to a Wedding without new Cloaths. If you are in Mourning, you throw it off for some Days, unless you are in Mourning for some near Relation that is very lately dead.

† Generally they shew the Licence to the Curate the Day before, and appoint him for the next Day.

trusty Friend, there have a good Dinner, and return Home at Night as quietly as Lambs. If the Drums and Fiddles have Notice of it, they will be sure to be with them by Day-break, making a horrible Racket, till they have got the Pence; and, which is worst of all, the whole Murder will come out. Before they go to Bed, they take t'other Glafs, &c. And when Bed-time is come, the Bride-men pull off the Bride's Garters, which she had before unty'd, that they might hang down, and so prevent a curious Hand coming too near her Knee. This done, and the Garters being fasten'd to the Hats of the Gallants, the Bride-maids carry the Bride into the Bed-chamber, where they * undress her, and lay her in Bed. The Bridegroom, who by the Help of his Friends, is undress'd in some other Room, comes in his Night-gown, as soon as possible, to his Spouse, who is surrounded by Mother, Aunt, Sister, and Friends, and without any farther Ceremony gets into Bed. Some of the Women run away, others remain, and the Moment afterwards they are all got together again. The Bride-men take the Bride's Stockings, and the Bride-men the Bridegroom's: Both
fit

* They must throw away, and lose all the Pins. Woe be to the Bride if a single one is left about her; nothing will go right. Woe also to the Bride-maids, if they keep one of them, for they will not be marry'd before *Whitsontide*.

fit down at the Bed's Feet, and fling the Stockings over their Heads, endeavouring to direct them so as that they may fall upon the marry'd Couple. If the Man's Stockings, thrown by the Maids, fall upon the Bridegroom's Head, it is a Sign he will quickly be marry'd herself; and the same Prognostick holds good of the Woman's Stockings, thrown by the Man. Oftentimes these young People engage with one another upon the Success of the Stockings, tho' they themselves look upon it to be nothing but Sport. While some amuse themselves agreeably with these little Follies, others are preparing a good *Poffet*, which is a Kind of Cawdle, a Potion made up of Milk, Wine, Yolks of Eggs, Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, &c. This they present to the young Couple, who swallow it down as fast as they can, to get rid of so troublesome Company; the Bridegroom prays, scolds, entreats them to be gone, and the Bride says ne'er a Word, but thinks the more. If they obstinately continue to retard the Accomplishment of their Wishes, the Bridegroom jumps up in his Shirt, which frightens the Women, and puts them to Flight; the Men follow them, and the Bridegroom returns to the Bride.

*Eja, ait, O pueri ; pariter sudate Medullis,
 Omnibus inter vos ; non marmura vestra
 (Columba,
 Brachia non Hedera, non vincant oscula
 (Concha.*

Trebell. Poll. in Vis. Gallien.

They never fail to bring them another Sack-Poffet next Morning, which they spend in such Amusements as you may easily imagine. The young Woman; more gay and more contented than ever she was in her Life, puts on her finest Cloaths, (for she was marry'd only in a *Mob*) the dear Husband does the same, and so do the young Guests ; they laugh, they dance, they make merry ; and these Pleasures continue a longer or shorter Time, according to the several Circumstances of Things. Tho' this Way of marrying be secret, it is not the most secret, as the Reader may see if he will give himself the Trouble to look over what I have written upon the Word *Marriage*.

WEIGHTS.] There are two Sorts of Weights in *England*, one is call'd *Troy*, and the other *Averdupois*. The Pound *Troy* is twelve Ounces, the other is sixteen. But the Ounce *Averdupois* but 438 Grains, whereas the Ounce *Troy* is 480. *Troy* Weight is used in weighing
of

ward to *Henry VIII.* who was oblig'd to quit it in 1512, upon Account of its being almost consum'd by Fire. There remains only the great Hall above-mention'd, and some separate Chambers, in two of which the Lords and Commons meet in Parliament. The Roof of the Hall is wainscoated with that Sort of *Irish Wood* to which Spiders never fasten: And, Indeed, you can see none about it; and I can say with *John Barclay*, who mentions it in what he writes concerning *Ireland*; that it is wonderful to observe how the Spiders Webs, which hang from all Sides of the Walls, scarce join a Thread with the very Edge of the Roofing. The Courts of Justice which were Ambulatory, and follow'd the King whither-soever he went, before and after the Conquest, were made Sedentary, and fix'd in this Hall by *Henry III.* in the Year 1224, which was the ninth of his Reign. In this Hall also the Feast of the Coronation is held; and here the Peers of the Kingdom meet, when they are to try any of their own Body accus'd of Capital Crimes. The Hall is full of Shops on the Inside all along the Wall, both on the Right and Left.

[*WESTMINSTER-ABBET.*] The Cathedral Church of *Westminster* bears the Name of *St. Peter*, to whom it is dedicated;

cated ; but it is now very little known by that Name : It is commonly call'd *Westminster-Abbey*. Several Writers relate, that *Sibert*, the third King of *Essex*, and the first Christian King of the Saxons, founded this Church upon the * Ruins, and partly with the Materials of a Temple of *Apollo*, which had been overthrow'n by an Earthquake, in the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*. The *Danes* destroy'd it when they enter'd *England* with their King *Canutus* in 1017 ; and *St. Edward*, call'd *the Confessor*, undertook the rebuilding it eight and twenty Years afterwards. Lightning destroy'd, in the Reign of *Harold II.* what *Edward*, his Predecessor, had done in it ; and *Henry III.* rais'd this Structure again from its Foundations, about the Year 1221. It cost him forty Years of the rest of his Reign ; and lastly, † *Edward* (I. or IV.) his Son, brought it to the Perfection in which we now see it. The Towers were never carry'd higher than the Roof of the great Nave. This Edifice is spacious, extremely high, and considerable upon several Accounts.

A a 3

tho

* Not far off you may see the Foundations of an ancient Building, Part of which serves for a Cellar to a Tavern ; which many believe to have been the Foundation of the Church begun by *Sibert*.

† The first so nam'd of the Race of *Anjou*, and the fourth of the Name.

tho' narrow, ill-proportion'd; and all built after the Gothic Manner, as its Age sufficiently informs you. About two* hundred and thirty Years after Edward I. had finish'd his Work, or rather discontinued it, for it was never finish'd, Henry VII. built that magnificent † Chappel, in which we see his Tomb. I have said elsewhere, that most of the Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, and great Men of England are interr'd in this Church.

Some Days after the Accession of James II. to the Crown, one Morning, People perceiv'd that a little broken Cross, which was very ancient, and had formerly serv'd barely as an Ornament to the Fronton of the great Gate of the Right Arm of the Crois of the Church, had been repair'd in the Night-time. This unnecessary Piece of Work was look'd upon as a cunning Declaration made by some zealous Protestant, in Favour of the new Government; and the People flock'd thither in Crowds, to see and grumble at this important Trifle. Their Hands were not then long enough to pluck it down; but since that they have broken down the two Arms of it. Not that they insulted the Crois, as it was a Crois, (for the Church

* Anno 1502.

† It cost fourteen thousand Pounds Sterling, which was then an immense Sum.

of England puts Crucifixes in its Books of Devotion) but only as they imagin'd it to be a *Jacobite* Cross.

WHALE.] In one of the Courts of *St. James's-Palace*, there is the Rib of a Whale twenty Foot long. *Jonas* would certainly have had Elbow-room enough in the Belly of such a Fish, if the Monsters Throat (or the Gate of the House) was proportionable to the rest; that Point is to be examin'd.

WHIPPING.] To be whipp'd thro' the Streets by the Hands of the Hangman, is the usual Punishment inflicted upon those that have stolen any Thing under the ancient Value of Twelve-Pence. Oftentimes this Punishment is commuted for that of being transported into some of the Plantations in the *Indies*, upon Account of the great Want those new Countries are in of People.

WHITEHALL.] When Fire had made such Devastation in the Palace of *Westminster*, that it was no longer habitable, *Henry VIII.* built * that which is now call'd *Bridewell*, and remov'd thither; and some Years afterwards *Cardinal Wolfey* falling into Disgrace, the

A a 4 ————— King

* In the mean while he went to *Greenwich*, the Place of his Birth. See *Bridewell*.

King confiscated his Goods, and went and liv'd in his Palace. This Palace then bore the Name of *York*, being built by *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, of whom Cardinal *Wolfey* had bought it. After the King had taken Possession of it, he made several Repairs in it, and call'd it *Whitehall*. The Successors of *Henry VIII.* have very much enlarg'd and alter'd this House, which has at length made it vast and commodious. This is all that can be said in Praise of it; for Beauty or Magnificence it has none: And were it not for the great * Hall built by *James I.* and which is without Contradiction a noble Piece of Architecture, a Man might look upon *Whitehall* without observing any Thing but a great Heap of Bricks, and a confus'd Parcel of ordinary Houses: Neither are the Apartments either fine in themselves, or royally furnish'd. This Palace, or rather Heap of Buildings accumulated on each other, is on the Left Side of the *Thames*, lying † partly in, and partly out of the City of *Westminster*, surrounded by a thick foggy Air; and yet ever since *Henry VIII.* it has been the usual || Residence

* The Banqueting-House.

† See the Park,

‡ There are several Country-Houses where the Court spend Part of the Summer.

dence of the Court. The King finding that the Air of this House did not agree with his Health, has bought one very near the * Town, where he spends almost all his Time. There are two Chapels in this Palace; one old, where the King performs his Devotions on Holy-Days; the other built by *James II.* with Design to use it for the Celebration of the Ceremonies of his own Religion. This last is a very polite Structure; but it was no sooner open'd, than the Arrival of the PRINCE OF ORANGE shut it again, and ever since that Time it has been of no manner of Use. There was a Talk, but, perhaps, without Grounds, that the King meant to remove his Library from *St. James's* thither. It is in the great Hall before-mention'd that the King gives Audience to Ambassadors; receives Addresses from the Parliament, performs the Ceremony of washing the Feet of the poor Men; and before the present Reign, that of Touching for the King's-Evil. When the wicked Regicides, in the Time of *Cromwell*, cut off their King's Head, that glorious Martyr came out of one of the Windows of this Hall to the Scaffold, where he yielded his blessed Soul to God.

—WILLIAM

* Adjoining to the Village of *Kenington*, two Miles from London. This House belong'd to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

WILLIAM III.] *William* * of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, &c. of one of the most ancient and most illustrious Families in the World, was born at the *Hague* the 17th of *November*. 1650. He marry'd the Princess *Mary*, Daughter of the Duke of *Tork*, Niece to *Charles II.* and his own Cousin-German, the 2^d of *November*, 1677; and he arriv'd at *Torbay* when he came to rescue *England*, on the 4th of *November*, 1688. This Great Prince, by his wife and prudent Conduct, got himself elected, or was † elected voluntarily, King of *England*, &c. the 13th of *February*, 1689, and King of *Scotland* the 24th of *April* the same Year. Never was King a greater Master of his *TRAINS*, nor did any ever practise it better than this GREAT KING. I leave his Elogium to be made by the profess'd Makers of Elogiums, and shall only say here, out of the abundance of my Heart, and with sufficient Knowledge of the Fact, that I do not believe there is in the World a more WORTHY MAN, a Sublimer Genius, nor a KING so fit to govern, as this GREAT KING.

WINDSOR

* *William Henry*

† *Note.* He was Heir to the Crown after the Princess, his Wife, and the Princess of *Denmark*.

WINDSOR] is a Town in *Berkshire*, upon the *Thames*. The Kings of *England* have had a Country-House * there above four hundred Years, and it is now the biggest that they have, and the most richly furnish'd. It has neither Fountains, nor Gardens, nor Avenues, nor Architecture, nor any outward Symmetry; it is a rough Structure, that has nothing which can be prais'd on the Out-side; but the Apartments are fine. This House joins to a Park well stock'd with Deer, and situated upon a Heighth, from whence you have a View of a wide, rich Country. This Prospect is generally cry'd up to the very Skies; but those [who praise it so extravagantly, do not consider that it is too uniform; the View from *Greenwich* is much more agreeable for its Variety. In the † old Chappel of *Windsor Castle* is perform'd the Ceremony of installing the Knights of the Garter. The Tombs of *Henry VI.* *Edward IV.* and *Henry VIII.* are to be seen in the same Chappel: It is said, that *St. Charles I.* is also bury'd there.

WITNESSES]

* *Edward III.* was born there, Anno 1312. See *Lord Mayor*.

† There is a new Chappel at the End of the Gallery of the Castle.

‡ The Feast is held in the Castle. See *Knights*.

WITNESSES] (*false.*) See Pillory.

WOLVES.] It is certain there are no Wolves in *England*; not that those Animals cannot live there, as some have wrote, but because the Race has been destroy'd.

WOMEN.] They pay great Honour to the Women in *England*, and they enjoy very great and very commendable Liberties: But they have neither so much Favour, nor so much Honour, as their Beauty, their graceful Mein, their Genteelness, and so many Charms as they are possess'd of might justly challenge.

WOOD.] None but People of the first Quality burn Wood at *London*, and they too only in their Bed-chambers; yet I do not find that Wood is very dear in *England*.

WOOLL.] The *English* Wooll is excellent; and there is great Plenty * of it. The very Peasants are generally dress'd in Cloth. The Judges of the Kingdom, the Councillors, and Secretaries of State, and other Officers of the King that attend in the House of Lords, sit upon † Wooll-sacks. Doctor
Chamber-

* No Wolves, and abundance of Pastures.

† They sit there to be consulted upon Occasion, but are not Members of the House.

Chamberlain says, it is to put them in Mind of the great Advantages accruing to *England* from the *Wooll-Trade*: With all my Heart.

WORCESTER,] (*Vigornia, Branovium, Brannogenium, Brangonia*) a Bishoprick, and Capital of the County of the same Name, is a pretty large City, well * situated, well-built, well-peopled, and standing in a good Air. It is famous for its Cloth-Manufactures, and for the Battel fought † under its Walls, between *Charles II.* then King of *Scotland*, and that *Makebate Cromwell*, who defeated his Army, and oblig'd him to hide himself in an † Oak, 'till he could make his Escape a second Time into *France*; which he did, after having wander'd about in Disguise for some Time. In the Cathedral of *Worcester* they show the Tombs of King *John*, and of *Arthur* elder Brother to *Henry VIII.*

TARMOUTH.] There are two Towns of this Name in *England*; one in the Isle of *Wight* in *Hampshire*, a little Place, fortify'd, and built with Stone; the other in the County of *Norfolk*, at the Mouth of the River *Tare*, from whence it

* Upon the *Severn*.

† 3d Sept. 1651.

‡ They have built a Wall round this Oak, to preserve it.

it derives its Name. This last Town is call'd *Great Farnmouth*, in Opposition to the other: It is pretty well built, and has a good Harbour. The *Colliers* of *Newcastle* generally put in here, to take in Refreshments. The People of *Farnmouth* drive a great Trade in Herrings, which they catch upon their Coasts.

YEAR.] In Conformity to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, the *English* Years begin the first of *January*, according to the Practice of most other Nations: But the Church and State, notwithstanding the Inconveniencies found in it, begin their Year the 25th of *March*, the Day which is thought to be that of the Incarnation. In all Dates, between the first of *January* and the 24th of *March*, inclusive, they mark the double Year in this Manner, 1696. This Computation has one odd Particular in it, that it sometimes occasions two *Easters* to fall in the same Year, to the great Grievance of the Year preceding.

TORK, J.] An Archbishoprick, and Capital of the County of the same Name, is the second City in *England*, for Beauty, Largeness, Riches, and every Thing else.

* *Eboracum.*

It is situated in a fruitful Plain, and cut by the River *Ouse* into two Parts, which are join'd together by a handsome Bridge, Its Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Peter*, is one of the biggest in the Kingdom. The Mayor of *York* is call'd *My Lord*, like him of *London*, by a Concession which those two Magistrates alone enjoy in *England*. They say, you may live extremely cheap in this City, and they talk very much of the Politeness of its Inhabitants. The Emperor *Septimius Severus* made his Exit at *YORK*, and so does this Translation.

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